CUSTOM TAILORING. Leading Novelties!

VOLUME XXXIX

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR

We shall offer TO-DAY, among many other

"SPECIALTIES," 16

\$25. \$25. \$25.

Popular Tailoring House, 179-181-183 Clark-st.,

REAL ESTATE.

Valuable Chicago Real Estate.

Sale of Fidelity Savings Bank, Safe Depository, and Hooley's Theatre.

THE SAVINGS BANK BUILDING—Four stories, stone front, fire-proof, elegantly flaished, with Furniture and Fixtures—Lot 40x70 feet.
THE FIDELITY SAFE DEPOSITORY—Four stories, stone front, fire-proof building—Lot 20x180 feet; contains 3,600 Fire and Burgiar Proof Safes, about 2,000 HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Well equipped and leased for

The above property will be sold separately and for cash, at Public Auction, on Monday, April 1:4, 1879, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the Bank, Nos. 145 and 147 Randolph-st., Chicago. A deposit of ten per cent will be required at time of sale. A good title and abstract will be furnished to purchaser. The sale subject to approval of the Superior Court of Cook County. Details stated at time of sale. For further particulars, and descriptive circular apply to V. A. TURPIN, Receiver, 145 Randolph-st., Chicago, Illinots.

Why so to the heavy expense of reaching the States west of the Mississippi Siver when you can get fine farming land in Illinois contiguous to the line of the Illinois Central Railroad at rates varying from \$4 to \$8 per sere, and on easy terms? The soil is good, and produces all grains, vegetables, and fruits, and you are in close proximity to the nest market of the country, at low rates of freight. The country is settled, and taxes are low, the public improvements being all made. Apply for particulars to P. DAGGY.

Land Commissioner I. C. R. R. Co., Room 11, No. 78 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH IN-STALLMENT of said assessment, with accrued inter-ext, is due and payable at the office of the bouth Park Commissioners, No. 67 Dearborn-st. Lots and lands deliaquent for said Seventh installment after the first day of March next will be returned for judgment and sale. WM. L. GIEENLEAF, Collector. FINANCIAL.

U. S. BONDS.

The new 4 Per Cents on hand at and below Government rates. Full rate allowed for .Called Bonds, also 5-20s of '67.
Deal in all issues of U. 8. Bonds, Bonds, and choice ocal Securities.
Bills of Exchange on London, Paris, Berlin, and other bonds.

PRESTON, KEAN & GO., Bankers, 100 Washington-st. ARTISTIC TAILORING.

ONLY FIVE DAYS MORE OF Ten Per Cent Discount

OUR NEW GOODS RECEIVED. OUR SPRING STYLES ISSUED. STANDARD THE HIGHEST. EDWARD ELY & CO., Tailors,

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN APPAIRS,
Sealed proposals, (Washinotton, Feb. 17, 1879.
Washinotton, Feb. 17, 1879.
Barnes, etc., as the queried froposals for Wasons,
Barnes, etc., as the queried froposals for Wasons,
Barnes, etc., as the grade froposals for Wasons,
Barnes, etc., as the grade froposals for Wasons,
Homas-et, New York City, unali 12 m. of Wednesday, March 5, 1879, for furnishing the following,
articles for the Indian Service, viz.;
432 wasons, 345 inch, wide gauge, with bows and 10
oz duck covers, and extra set double and single trees,
full fronce; all to be made in-the best manner and of
well seasoned lumber. 119 breaking-plows, 12 inch,
with coulter-wheel and cutter. 400 stirring-plows, 9
inch; 53 double-shovel plows; 6 bull-tongue plows, 1
horse; 12 crossing or marking plows; 43 standard mowers; 0 standard reapers; 1 threshink machine: 8
none rakes; 500 expthes and snaths; 200 post augers;
100 log-ensins, 94 inch; 40 cross-cut saws; 500 handaws; 500 drawing knives; 100 ox-yok s. heavy; 50,000 pounds barbed fence wire, galvanized; 12 dozen
laminers hoes, 7 inch; 301 harrows; 520 ests wagon harness, double, (432 sets of which to be without breeching); 18
sets plow harcess, consisting of bridle, coloiar, humes,
and tug chaines; 40 dozen carpenters' harmers.

4 ample of the harness tobe furnished may be seen
a 41 Thomas-er.

ne right is reserved to reject any or all bids, or any of any bid; and to increase or diminish the quan-s of any or all the articles named in the foregotitles of any or all the articles named in the foregoing list.

Bidders will be required to forward with their bids a
certified check or draft, payable to the order of
the Commissioner of sindian Affairs, on some one
of the hereunafter designated National Banks
or United States Depositories, for at least 5 per
centum of the gross amount of the bid, which
check or draft will be returned upon the execution of the contract with proper sureries for the faithflue performance of the same, viz.:
Chemical National Bank, New York, National Broadway Bank, New York: Philadelphia National Bank,
Pulladelphia; Third National Bank, Checinasti; Union
National Bank, Checago, Fourth National Bank, St.
Louis: and the United States Assistant-Treasurers at
Chicago and St. Louis.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of
olds.

E. A. HAYT, Commissioner. CITT & NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.
St. Louis, Feb. 15, 1879,
Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of S. T. Emerson, Chief Engineer. St. Louis, up to Marchi, 1879, for the graduation, of the remaining outloom of the Council Biuffs St. Louis Railway, from neal Maryville, Mo., to Council Biuffs, lows. Plans, profiles, and specifications to be seen at the office.
B. W. LEWIS, Jr., President.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

FAIRBANKS. MORSE & OO. 111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago. Be careful to buy only the Genui 30 DAYS.

1 DUZ. CARD PHOTOS., 1 CABINET DO., and 1 FRAME. ALL FOR
88, WORTH 89, 1 TEV ENS'
Elegant Studio, 85 and 87 East Madi
100 and 1 Text English
100 and 1 Frame. Saturday's Quarrel Among the Senators in Executive Session.

WASHINGTON.

Circumstances Under Which Burnside Called Conkling a Liar.

Robeson Completely Exculpated by the Minority of the Naval Committee.

Figures Showing that the President Can Defeat the Chinese Bill.

The Republicans Will Fight the Election Amendment at a Later Stage.

Potter Getting Up a Little Report of His Own-The Telegraph Monopolists.

"YOU'RE A LIAR!" SENATOR BURNSIDE REMARKED TO SENA TOR CONKLING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—Senator Conl ling, in executive session yesterday, began as uncalled for attack on Senator Burnside, who was on his feet in regard to a Rhode Island nom ination. Conkling rose and charged Burnside with trickery in committee. The latter was much surprised, but contented himself with say ing that the statement was not correct. Conk ling then repeated his assertions, and appealed to Senators to sustain him. At this Spencer jumped up and declared that Conkling wa necessary to use very decided language to protect himself, and at last declared, emphatically that Conkling was lying. Senator Hoar, in the Chair, attempted to stop him, rapped to order

DIRECTED HIM TO SIT DOWN, but Burnside, feeling himself insulted, took o casion to express a fervent wish that he had the tongue of a Blaine, in order that he might make a fitting reply to the Senator from New York This allusion to the famous personal attack of Biaine on Conkling in the House in 1865 was a keen thrust from Burnside, who went o further to declare to the Sepate, that, in his experience, he had never known so much duplicity and falsehood crowded into any case as had been injected into this one by Mr. Conkling. The latter was taken considerably aback at last by the vigor and courage of Burnside's return strokes. After some time of

THE MOST UNSTEMLY CONFUSION, Burnside took his hat and left the Chamber There is general evidence to the effect that Gen. bore himself with more forbearand than could be expected, and only used his strongest English when it became entirely jus-tifiable to employ it.

THE CHINESE. PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.-The test vote on the Chinese bill yesterday stood 95 to 140 in failed the bill was then passed without a division. The test showed eighteen less than two thirds. Of those voting against the bill 71 were Republicans and 24 Democrats. Of those favoring the bill-104 were Democrats and 36 were Republicans. When the bill passed the Senate the Republicans stood 17 for and 18 against. and the Democrats 23 for and 10 against. It will not be possible to overcome a veto in either House. Thus far every member of the Cabinet, except Sherman, is known to be against the bill, and it is not known that Mr. Sherman s for it. At least five members of the Cabine are propounced in favor of a veto. As yet the President very properly declines to state his riews, as the bill has not reached him.

THE ELECTION LAWS. TALK TO SCREW DEMOCRATIC COURAGE TO THE

STICKING-PLACE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.-The Washing ton Capital, which has been the author of the principal Democratic thunder used as the basis of an argument for the repeal of the Election laws, and for an extra session, among other things, speaking through one of its editors this morning, says: "On Tuesday, the day after the caucus. I received from a certain source which I consider reliable information that an active correspondence had been for some time going on between the Department of Justice bere and the Federal District-Attorney in the States of South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, looking to proceeding under the Election laws against certain Democratic members-elect of the House,—Mr. O'Connor, of South Carolina; Mr. Hull, of Florida; Mr. Shelby, of Alabama; Gen. Chal-mers, of Mississippi; Messrs. King and Elam, of Louisiana; and one other. The fact that Congress has but a few days more to sit is all that prevents the introduction of a resolution

CALLING ON THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL for all correspondence between his Department and certain officers under its direction, in certain States, with a view to an investigation of this conspiracy in all its bearings. It is a matter of notoriety that King and Hull have been already indicted, the former by a Grand Jury eleven of whose members are Federal officers or employes in the New Orleans Custom-House or the Internal-Revenue Office for the District of Louisiana, and the latter by a Grand Jury packed of the same or similar material in Florida. The papers in the cases of Elam, Chalmers, and O'Connor are ready for presentation to the Grand Jury. I have no information as to the progress of Shelby's case beyond the general tatement that he has been selected as a victim, but respecting the other gentlemen named my information is specific. I therefore reiterate the

IT NOW SEEMS LIKELY. If the Legislative bill is reached to-morrow, that the Republicans will only delay it long enough to bring the sweeping character of the changes in the laws regulating elections to the full attention of the country, and, having done this, the will allow a vote, and await the return of the bill from the Senate and defeat it in conference,

or when the conference reports. TELEGRAPHS.

MOMENTS OF SADNESS FOR WESTERN UNION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—The opponents of the Railroad Telegraph bill, or of the Senate amendment to the Army bill, which involves the same general features, are said to have concluded that the amendments will pass in some form, and will devote their energies now to securing such modifications of House amendments as will place great restrictions upon any railroads which may desire to take advantage of the authority granted by the amendment. One of the propositions is to compel all the railroad companies which choose to avail themselves of

the amendment to first file the certificate required by the law of July 24, 1868, which relates to the telegraph. That law requires any company which exercises the powers and privileges conferred by it to file their written acceptance with the Postmaster-General of the restriction and obligation, which is that the United States may, for postal, military, and other purposes, purchase all the telegraph lines, property, and effects of the company, accepting hese properties

AT AN APPRAISED VALUE, to be ascertained by five competent, disinterest-ed persons, two of whom shall be selected by the Postmaster-General of the United States, two by the company interested, and one by the four so previously selected. The Western Union officies, appear to think that no railroad company would be willing to file a written acceptance involving such conditions, but the Western Union Com-pany itself long since filed this written acceptance of this act, and evidently stands in no greater fear of purchase by the Government than it would had no such acceptance been filed. Of course, the clause in Title 65 of the Revised Statutes enables the Government at any time, without further legislation, to take possession of the wires of the Western Union Company, and to establish a postal telegraph.

THE SUNDRIES.

COMMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—The Democrats of the Appropriations Committee propose to attempt to pass the Sundry Civil bill to-mor row through the House Lunder suspension of \$17,000,000, and has at least one steal in it, by which it is proposed to give to the State of Georgia, or to some claim agents, \$75,000 on account of an old pretended claim in connection with the Seminole Creek war. The fact that there was any possible ground for the existence of such a claim is said to have been discovered by a Clerk in looking over some old papers. It is very doubtful whether the Republicans will consent to the appropriation of such an amount of money without consideration. Last Monday, however, the House passed appropriation bills amounting to \$35,000,000 without debate. The sundry Civil bill contains

THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPHS:

For professional services rendered by F. W. Viche, attorney at law, at Vincennes, Ind., in the case of the United States vs. Hall Neilson, involving the title claimed by the United States to a tract of land situated in Vincennes, Ind., \$5, 185.

Rock Island Arsenal, for Shop G, an iron-working and furnishing snop for the Arsenal, \$100,000.

For Shop H, an iron-finishing shop for the Armory, \$50,000.

For Shop H, an iron-finishing shop for the Arsenal, \$50,000.

For Shop H, a wood-working and leather-working shop for the Arsenal, \$50,000.

For recovering Fort Armstrong avenue and the causeway to the Rock Island wagon bridge with muscadam, and for putting a new floor on the Rock Island wagon bridge, \$6,000.

For the care and preservation of the Rock Island bridge and expense of maintaining and operating the draw, \$9,000.

For the general care, preservation, and improvement, building new roads, cars, and preservation of the shand, building and bridges and shores of the island, building fences and grading grounds, and repairs and extension of railroad, \$12,000.

For the completion of the survey of the Northern and Northwestern Lakes, and to finish the field work and publication of maps, and all work pertaining to said survey, except the preparation of the final report. \$80,000. THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPHS:

pertaining to said survey, except the preparati of the final report. \$85,000. For the support and improvement of the Leaven-worth military prison, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for the purchase of sustenance stores, oil, wicking, and fuel for heating and cooking purposes, and running machinery, \$44,000.

POTTER'S COMMITTEE.

A REPORT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.-Chairman Potter is understood to be preparing a report of the Potter Committee, although the testimony has not yet been closed, and the Committee has not ordered a report to be made. The report will undoubtedly claim that the following

That the Electoral votes of the States of Louislana and Florida belonged to Samuel J. Tilden, whilst they were wrongfully counted for Rutherford B. Haves.

ulent action of the Returning Board. That, under the pretense of fairness and actually cast, the statesmen who visited these States at the request of President Grant stood by while false protests were made and false affidavits without number manufactured. in order to give the Returning Board a pretext or excuse for rejecting a sufficient number of votes to give the States of Florida and Louisians

to Hayes. That, aside from the testimony of red-headed Jim Anderson, circumstances point to Secretary Sherman as the author of the famous Sherman

That every one known to have assisted in the work of preparing returns in Louisiana and Florida has been rewarded with office.

TILDEN VERY PARTICULAR The Government Printing-Office to-day has been printing Tilden's testimony before the Committee, and it will be sent to Gramercy Park to-night for revision. Tilden is under stood to be very particular as to the form in which it appears in print.

ROBESON.

EXONERATED BY THE MINORITY REPORT. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.-The report of the Minority House Committee on Naval Affairs in relation to the management of the Navy Department under Secretary Robeson refers in the outset to the investigation made during the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress into the same subject, which made the present investigation unnecessary. Not content with the ubstantial vindication of Secretary Robeson in the Forty-fourth Congress, the Committee on Naval Affairs in the present Congress have gone over the same ground, and, as a result, the evidence taken again utterly fails to establish a single allegation of fraud, corruption, or willful riolation of law. The minority report says: "In the light of the facts, we clearly affirm that the administration of Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, so far as the evidence discloses, in not soiled with a single act of fraud or personal

In relation to the exchange of old material for new, and its application in the discharge of contracts for work done on double-turreted monitors, the minority say: "There is not the slightst evidence that the old material was disposed of corruptly or for less than its fair market

They notice it stated in the majority report that \$182,496,083 was, during the eight years of obeson, appropriated for the navy.

THE OFFICIAL PIGURES THE OFFICIAL FIGURES
show that the total expenditures \$155,564,550.
Of this there were for the pay of officers and men, the Marine Corps, and the Naval Academy, \$73,699,761; for yards and docks, \$18,712,661; equipment and recruiting, \$13,535,805; navigation, \$3,410,763; ordnance, \$6,410,912; provisions and clothing, \$15,227,665; medicine and surgery, \$1,884,107; total, \$132,882,587. Thus, at one blow, is stricken out this great sum as surgery, \$1,884,107; total, \$132,882,587. Thus, at one blow, is stricken out this great sum as clearly having nothing to do with the ships of the navy, their engines, or their condition. This sum deducted from the total expenditures leaves a balance of \$02,781,973 as available from the appropriations for building ships and their machinery. Subjected to this analysis, the \$182,000,000 so startlingly displayed as the vast sum expended for the navy

CRASES TO HAVE ANY MEANING or force whatever, and the display must have been made for effect merely. It is of the same character as that other statement in the majority report, "that from the foundation of the Government to June 30, 1877, the vast sum of \$956,246,921 had been expended on the navy of the United States." They are large and beautiful figures, but they do not help to show how much G. M. Robeson had to spend during his administration in their engines and machinery. The sum available is made of the items, appropriations for construction and repairs, \$38,314,911; steam engineering, \$14,557,062; total, \$52,681,978. To this should be added the following items, derived from vessels sold from July I, 1869, to July I, 1877, viz: Construction and repairs, \$545,554; steam engineering, \$157,827; total, \$53,429,354." The report next takes up the statements of the majority that there was disposed of during the administration of Robeson's term

The Chicago Paily Tribune.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1879.

MATERIAL COSTING \$100,000,000. which would have yielded a vast revenue to any prudent private individual, while the Government received less than \$2,000,000, and that, during eight years of Robeson's administration, there disappeared from the navy the names of seventy vessels, of which five were lost at sea, forty-air sold and the proceeds turned into the Treasury, three sold and their proceeds turned over to contractors, and twenty destroyed by kobeson and the materials cut up and turned over or credited (charged) to contractors. The minority admit that seventy ships went off the register, five of which were lost at sea,—the Oneida, Polaris, Saranac, Saginaw, and Huron,—although they think the Huron was lost after Robeson retired. But why should these lost vessels FIGURE LONGER IN ANY ACCOUNT!

It would seem especially unjust to take a count of them in a sistement affecting the honor and official and private reputation of high official. There are, dropping this, busixty-five that went off the registry. The Continuous and the registry. sixty-five that went off the registry. The Committee give a table, printed with testimony, of thirty-one of the forty-six vessels said to have been sold, with their cost and appraised value, with the proceeds of sales. They also give a table of twenty vessels destroyed by the Secretary of War, and the minority add a table of the fourteen remaining vessels disposed of during Robeson's administration, which show the cost of the sixty-five vessels to have been \$29,033.213 instead of \$100,000,000, as asserted by the majority report. Thirty-one vessels were sold after the passage of the act of 1872, and the proceeds covered into the Treasury, and not one dollar from a sale was expended by Robeson. Twelve others were sold at auction, and the proceeds credited on the books of the Treasury to the Bureau of Construction and Steam Engineering.

IT CANNOT BE THE INTENTION

IT CANNOT BE THE INTENTION to charge this sum twice. A number of com-parative and detailed statements of expendi-tures are embraced in the report, and the mi-nority express a hope "that this full exhibit of the expenditures in these departments of the navy during the period under investigation will serve to chiliphen the House and put an end to the investigations for the present, at least." the investigations for the present, at least."
The report concludes: "We respectfully submit that the administration of the Navy Department by George M. Robeson and his subordinates, as shown by the testimony taken, is free from fraud, corruption, or willful violation of law."

The report is signed by all the Republica numbers of the Committee on Naval Affair

A CONTEST FOR GLORY. THIRD HAND NOW EXTENDED TOWARD THE LAURELS WON, OR SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN, BY THE PASSAGE OF THE HUNDRED-MILLION PENSION-GRAB BILL.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 20.—immediately after the passage of the Pensions-Arrears bill, a sharp rivalry sprang up between the friends o Congressman Rice and those of Congressman Cumming, the matter in dispute being the glory which was supposed to attach to the origin of that remarkable piece of legislation, the author-ship of it being claimed for each of the abovenamed gentlemen. A third claimant now appears on the scene, and presents documentar evidence which certainly is worthy of the attention of the two honorable gentlemen, who seem to have played merely subordinate parts in the matter. A circular now being mailed to all pensioners who will become beneficiarie under the Arrears act contains the following

rotate are trears at the Country: The undersigned pensioners of Washington, D. C., having
been more thoroughly identified with the prosecution of the Arrears-of-Pension bill than any others
resident in Washington, dosire to present you
notice of the fast that to — mentioning the
name of a prominent claim-agent of this city who
came here three years ago for the sole purpose of
securing the passage of this measure] the credit is
entirely due for management and organization in
pressing the matter upon the attention of Congress,
and in educating the public, the press, State Legisand in educating the public, the press, State Legislatures, and other bodies; and, while others wind have no claim to credit are now seeking to create the impression that they have been first and foremost in this work, it is our duty to recognize—not only as the prosecutor of this measure, but as one without whose effort the measure would never have been pressed upon Congress.

The circular the state of the contract the contract of the contra

but as one without whose effort the measure would never have been pressed upon Congross.

The circular then goes on to enumerate the pambhiets, petitions, and documents distributed by the individual named, in which work it is asserted he has incurred a debt of \$152, and without which, it continues, Congress could never have been enlightened upon the extraordinary merits of the measure. This document is signed by two clerks or measures in the War Department and one in the Interior Department. There are are two other circulars of similar purport, one signed by a number of firms and individuals who are engaged in the pension-claim agreecy business in this city.

The correspondent of the Tribune begs to add to the above his testimony to the diligence with which the individual named and other pension-claim agents have endeavored "to educate" the press, albeit their efforts seemed not to have resulted in the same degree of success which attended their efforts with Congressmen.

In the same envelope with the above circular is inclosed one which is entitled "An Act of Justice," and which reads as follows:

In recognition of the labor of ——, of washington, for the past three Varsi in conducting the

In recognition of the labor of —, of Wash ington, for the past three years in conducting the prosecution of the Arrears-of-Pension pill, which has resulted in a law, I hereby subscribe the sun of — dollars towards a testimonial to him, pay able when I receive the arrears of pension due m

Address

It is respectfully suggested to the honorable Congressmen who have been conspicuous catabaws in "this act of justice" that they round out the job, as it were, by introducing a bill for othe relief of this person, and relieve the pensioners of his importunity. The process of "educating the press, the public, and Congressmen" is still in progress,—the immediate object now being to secure the removal of the present Commissioner of Pensions, and the appointment of doc, who will leave the administration of the Pension Office in the hands of the Claim-Agents' Association.

NOTES AND NEWS. EXTRA SESSIONS.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.
Washington, D. C., Feb. 23.—A mistaken dea exists that, in case an extra session of Congress is found to be necessary, the President is required to give thirty days' notice,-in other ords, that if he desires to assemble Congress on the 1st of July he must issue his proclams tion as early as the 1st of June. There is nothing in the Constitution or laws, or even precedents, requiring any specified notice. Should the President desire, he may issue his prociamation on the 4th of March convening the Forty-sixth Congress on the 5th of March. During the Administration of President Pierce the Congress failed to pass the Army bill, and adjourned on a Monday in midsummer. The President avonce issued his proclamation, and Congress reconvened on Thursday of the same

THE BUTLER-CORBIN CASE will probably be considered by the Senate to-morrow. The result is doubtful. Butler is not certain of more than one Republican vote. He may have two. Senator Davis, of Illinois, has ocealed bis intentions. His vote may be the balance of power. Should Butler be in danger of being unseated, the Democrats are likely to talk to death the motion to unseat him. Some The Democrats will not do this if they can either secure Republican votes enough to retain Butler or the assurance of enough Republican Senators that they will not vote, so as to break a quorum. DEFICIENCIES.

The Senate Appropriations Committee bas greatly increased the Deficiency Appropriation

At the meeting, to-morrow, of the Senate Committee, it is expected that the provisions for reorganizing the pension system in accordance with Secretary Schurz's plan will be approved.

House bill giving arrears of pension to all whose cases have been acted upon by Congress known as special cases will be stricken out. The mmittee is besieged by pension-claim agents to have the measure retained, and to oppose Schurz's and Commissioner Bentley's plan.

The State Department authorities say that the reports from Japan that the English late treaty is nonsense, and that the treaty is all that our representatives desired to make it.

CASUALTIES.

THE STOCKTON HORROR.
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—Additional particulars of the boiler explosion at Stockton yesterday state that, at the time of the explo the steam-indicator showed forty pounds of steam, with a heavy fire in the furnace. Both ends of the engine were blown out. The fly-wheel was blown into atoms. Five minutes before the accident the engineer gave warning that he could never work the engine in such a work or burst." Practical engineers and boller makers, after examining the boiler this morning declare it was in good order and safe. Chas. Harr skull was fractured badly. He is not expected to live. Thomas Sedgwick is not dead, as reported, and will recover. Frank Andrews is very badly injured. His recovery is doubtful. Arthur Tinkham, Jr., was very badly scalded. His recovery is doubtful. Lot Bliss was very badly hurt. He is not expected to live. Milton Hart was badly scalded. He died this afternoon. No further deaths or wounded are re-ported. No bodies were found in the slough. Men are still engaged in dragging the slough. The balance of the wounded are doing as well as could be expected. Avery, Wiel, and Cosgrove were buried to-day. The rest will be buried to-morrow, except Folsom, whose remains will be forwarded to his family in Main

Parties and balls announced for next week will be postponed on account of the explosion RIVER DISASTER. Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 23.—The steame Belle of Texas, Capt. Hemmenway, a Missis sippi River boat, bound from Memohis to this port, was wrecked in a gale near Mosquito Inlet on Wednesday. The Captain and crew

FIRES.

CHICAGO. The alarm at 8:45 last night, from Box 32, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets, was caused by the discovery of a blaze in Schnabel's cigar-store, in the Basement of No. 96 Washington street. The damage was chiefly t the stock, and the total loss will not exceed \$100, thanks to the Fire Patrol. The cause of the blaze was doubtless a lighted cigar-stum left on the floor when the store closed at

o'clock.

The alarm from Box 458 at 9:40 yesterday morning was caused by a fire on the roof of the one-story and basement frame No. 543 Superior street, owned and occupied by Andrew Sievers. Damage, \$10; fully covered by \$1,200 policy in the Girard of Philadelphia.

The alarm from Box 816 at 6:40 last evening was caused by a fire in the three-story brief. was caused by a fire in the three-story brick building No. 209 North Wells street, owned by the Newberry estate, and occupied as a barber-shop and residence by F. Snell. Damage to building, \$100; to furniture and fixtures, \$300. Cause of fire unknown.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 23.—The steamer Corons brings news of the burning of the steamer Ste Block at Trinity, La., Saturday morning. She had just arrived there with 250 bales of cotton from the Upper Tensas. She was owned by Sam Block, of Trinity, and issured. The boat and cargo were valued at \$20,000.

AT FOND DU LAC. FOND DU LAC, Wis., Feb. 23 .- This morning the house of E. Steinhouse was burned. Cause, \$1,000 in the Concordia of Milwaukee.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24—1 a. m.—Indica-tions: For Tennessee and the Obio Valley, southeast winds, partly cloudy and slightly warmer weather during the day, and slowly falling barometer, followed by light rain. For the Upper Lake Region, winds shifting to east and south, with rising temperature, in-creasing cloudiness and light snow, and falling barometer during the day, preceded by a slight rise in the barometer in the eastern portion.

rise in the barometer in the eastern portion.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri
Valleys, falling, followed by rising barometer,
partly cloudy weather, and areas of light rain or
snow, with warmer southeast winds in the
southern portion during the day.

For the Lower Lake Region light snows, with
partly cloudy, westerly winds, shifting to southerly and easterly, a slight rise, followed by Ialling barometer, and during the day a slowly rising temperature.

ing barometer, ing temperature. LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. CHICAGO, Feb. 23. Time. Bar. Thr Hu. Wind. Vel. Kn. | Weather 6:53-a. m. 29.871 20 70 NW 12 .01 Gear. 11:18 a. m. 29.966 20 70 W 13 ... Clear. 2:00 p. m. 29.961 27 72 W 14 Clear. 3:53 p. m. 29.961 28 75 W 14 Pstr. 0:00 p. m. 29.961 28 75 W 12 Hazy. 10:18 p. m. 29.942 26 75 W 12 Hazy.

stations. | Bar. | Thr. | Wind. | Rain Weather

GENERAL OB SERVATIONS. CHICAGO, Feb. 23-10:18 p.m.

Maximum. 35; minimum, 18.

latter for Hamburg, and the Peruvian, from Saitimore, arrived out.
NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Arrived, the Italy, from

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 23.—Arrived, the Illinois, BANGOR, Me., Feb. 23.-Marcellus Emery, ed

Bargon, Me., Feb. 23.—Marcellus Emery, editor and senior proprietor of the Commercial and Democrat, died this morning.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 24.—Mrs. Love Senseny, wite of H. M. Senseny, a coal-dealer of Bioomington, died at her residence in Normal at midnight of cancer, aged 36. She was a most excellent woman, greatly admired and respected. She was a daughter of Dr. Bailard, an old resident of Bioomington, who died about a year ago.

FOREIGN.

Death of Count Von Roon, Field-Marshal of Germany.

The City of Paris Starts for

Zululand with a Regiment.

A Break in the French Atlantic

Cable Near Shore. Prince Dondakoff Korsakoff Coughs Down the Bulgarian Deputies.

Friendly Reception of the French Ambassador by the Pope.

GERMANY.

VON ROON DEAD. BERLIN, Feb. 23.-Gen. Von Roon died this afternoon.

SCHLESWIG IS IN GERMANY, AND THAT SET-TLES IT. London, Feb. 23.—A dispatch from Berlin says it is reported that the Emperor William receiving a deputation of the German inhab-itants of Schleswig, informed them that the schleswig question must be regarded as finally settled.

PIG-IRON. It is understood that the Tariff Commi sion recommend a duty of only 25 pfennig per hundred weight on pig-iron.

ZULULAND. THE CITY OF PARIS. LONDON, Feb. 23.—Steamship City of Paris, having on board the Twenty-first Regiment left Queenstown to-day for Zulu.

THE AMEER. ORCUMSTANCES ATTENDING THE PATAL ILL-NESS OF THE PENULTIMATE VICTIM OF EN-GLISH CONQUEST, By Cable to New York Herald.

TASBREND, Turkestan, Feb. 23—7 p. m.— The details regarding the illness of Shere Ali, contained in the Russian surgeon's letter, have come into my possession since sending the last dispatch. Several days after the departure of Gen. Rasgonoff from Task. ourgan for Tashkend, with the Afghan Embassy, the Ameer of Afghanistar sun the doctor of the Russian mission, who had been left, at his request, at that town. The Ameer said he was suffering from pains in his limbs. The doctor at first thought that the Ameer was deceiving him, as he had been complaining of various diseases, and had given his illness as an excuse for renouncing his journey to St. Petersburg, but the doctor soon perceived that the circula-tion was defective in the limbs of the Ameer, and that

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE HEART were feebly sustained. Unable to procure seches, the doctor wished so resort to cupping the patient's legs to blisters, but per-sons in the suite of the Ameer opposed this plan, and the Afghan doctor present declared that he would answer for the safety of his Royal invalid. All the efforts of the Russian surgeon, therefore, became useless. It was only after an interval of several days that the Ameer sent for him. The surgeon then found that

DECOMPOSITION had already set in on his left leg. The next morning a spot of gangrene had appeared on his side. The surgeon, therefore, immediately sent the letter received yesterday after Gen. Rasgonoff, predicting as certain the almost immediate death of the Ameer. The Afghan Embassy arrived at Tashkend today, and will be received by Gen. Kaufmann

BULGARIA. FIRST MEETING OF THE ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—A dispatch from Tirnova states that Prince Dondakoff Korsakoff formally opened the Bulgarian Assembly

Saturday, amid great enthusiasm. Roume and there was a large crowd of spectators. The first business meeting will be held Monday. Prince Dondakoff Korsakoff, pre-vious to the opening, told a deputation that he would resign if the delegates persevered in their plan of adjourning as a protess against the Treaty of Berlin. The plan has in consequence, been abandoned.

FRANCE.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 23.—The Bureaux of the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday elected the Budget Committee, all the members of which are in favor of a conversion of 5 per cent

rentes. THE COMMUNISTS. The Senate on Saturday voted urgency for the amnesty bill.

The appointment of Gen. Chanzy as An bassador at St. Petersburg is officially an-

LONDON, Feb. 23 .- A dispatch from Paris says the discussion on the impeachment question will probably result in a resolution reciting, that the country, by successive votes, has deservedly condemned the acts of

the Ministry of the 16th of May. The

Chamber of Deputies will then pass to the FLOODS. The River Garonne has burst an embank ment at La-Bastide-Cenon, and it is feared lives have been lost. Extensive floods have occurred at Bayonne, Tarbes, and Bordeaux.

THE CABLE London, Feb. 23.-The French Atlantic cable is broken 161 miles from St. Pierre-Miguelon, in 500 fathoms of water.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF ADRIANOPLE. CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 23.—The Arch bishop of Adrianople is not dead, but severely injured. He was assaulted on account of his Turkish sympathies. Prince Labanoff has promised that the Russians will endeavor to discover the parties guilty of the outrage. He has explained that those first arrested were released for fear of a popular

THE POPE. HIS RECEPTIONS YESTERDAY. Roms, Feb. 23.—The Pope to-day received the representatives of a large number of Catholic publications issued in Europe and America, and addressed them on the influ-ence and mission of the press. He incident-ally stated that temporal power was indispensable to the Holy See. The Pope very cordially received the Marquis de Gabriac, French Ambassador, who presented an of-ficial notification of M. Grevy's election to the Presidency of France. serio

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ennsiA de amuseA shear.

London, Feb. 23.—A correspondent at Paris says the French dispatch boat Kenard has been ordered to Egypt. An English vessel is also going there, so as to demonstrate the accord of Great Britain and France, who will certainly insist that the Khedive shall not, by relapsing into extravagance, become the cause of uneasiness to the European Powers.

MOZAMBIQUE.

ORDEBS.

LISBON, Feb. 23.—The Portuguese Government has ordered the Governor of Mo-zambique to send troops and three correctes to Delagos Bay, on the South African coast.

HINDOSTAN.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 23.-Ex-President Grant has arrived here, and is the guest of the Lieutenant-Governor. The Viceroy of Indir has invited him to visit Calcutta.

BY MAIL. AN AVALANCHE ON THE GOTHARD.

GENEVA, Jan. 29.—I have received some further particulars of the accident on the Gothard mentioned in my telegram of yesterday. The Gothard post, consisting of several sledges carrying a heavy mail and many passengers, left Lucerne for Airolo and Biasca at 5 o'clock left Lucerne for Airolo and Biasca at 5 o'clock on Friday morning. The weather was bad and their progress alow, so that it was nearly 1 o'clock when they reached Andermatt, and nearly 4 when they passed the Hospice. Nevertheless, the conductor, Patocchi, did not despair of being in time for the train at Biasca, when just as they came to the bend of the road between the Hospice and the refuge-house of San Giuseppe a sound, the meaning of which could not be mistaken, fell on his ear. Looking upward through the semi-darkness, he saw in swift descent down the deep slope above them a mighty avalanche. For Patocchi to blow a shrill blast of alarm, for the leading postillions to pull up their horses and leading postillions to pull up their horses and dismount, was but the work of an instant. The others did the same; all ran backwards, leaving the sledges where they stood. The next moment the huge mass thundered across the road, and vehicles, horses, postillious, and passengers were all in one white burial blent. Fortunately, however, they did not receive the fail. gers were all in one white burial bleet. Fortanately, however, they did not receive the full
force of the avalanche; Patocchi and a faw
others managed to extricate themselves.
They beloed their companions out; the saved
joined the band of rescuers, and by dint of hard
work all were at last got out alive. None
had suffered serious injury, and only the horses had suffered serious injury, and only the horses of the first sledge were killed; but had they been a little further on the road, or had Patocchi been a little less prompt in giving the slarm, not a single individual probably would have escaped to tell the tale. The Gothard road is extremely dangerous at this time of the

BISHOP FOLEY.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 23.—The remains of the late Bishop Foley arrived here this morning from Chicago in charge of a delegation of priests and laymen of that city. The special car containing the body was superbly draped in mourning, and guards of honor during the trip were relieved every hour. A delegation of Baltimore priests and laymen met the train at Harrisburg and accompanied it to this city. A large assembly congregated at the depot. The remains were removed to the residence of the dead prelate's mother, and were viewed by a large number of relatives and intimate friends, the general public not being admitted. The Rev. large number of relatives and intimate friends, the general public not being admitted. The Rev. John Foley, brother of the deceased, and other local clergy, sang requiem masses over the body, which was robed in full canonicals, with mitre and crozier. The local Catholic societies met to-night and arranged a programme for the funeral. Guards of honor were selected. The body will be removed to the Cathedral at 8:30 this morning, and will lie in state for two hours. Pontifical high mass will then be celebrated by Bishop Becker, of Wilmington, and the funeral oration will be delivered by Archbishop Gibbons. The interment will take place in Bonnie Brae, the new Catholic cemetery. L.e. attendance on the part of visiting clergy will be very large. Bishop Becker, of Wilmington, McNery, of Albany, Grass, of Savsamah, Keane, of Richmond, and Kain, of Wheeling, have arrived, and Bishops Wadhams, of Ordensburg, and Shaushan, of Harrisburg, are expected this morning.

To the Western Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 23.—The remains of the late Bishop Foley, of Cluicago, reached this city this morning. The body was met at Harrisburg by a delegation of Catholics from Baltimore. A large throng had assembled at the depot before the arrival of the train, but, out of respect to the wishes of the family of the deceased, there was no processional display. The body was removed from the depot to the residence of the late Bishop's mother, where it was placed on a catafalque in the front parlor. Only intimate friends of the family were permitted to view it during the day.

At an early hour to-morrow morning the remains will be removed to the Cathedral and laid in state. At 11 o'clock a graund requiem mass will begin, with the Rt.-Rev. Bishop Becker, of Delaware, as celelebrant. The Rt.-Rev. Bishop Keane, of Richmond, will also take part is the cremony. The banegyric will be pronounced by the Most-Rev. Archbishop Gibbon. The burial will be at Bonnie Brae, the new Cathedral Cemetery.

MILWAUKER, Feb. 22.-The United States MILWAURES, Feb. 22.—The United States Court has been engaged for the past three days in hearing the case of Elijah Butterfield against the Mutual Benefit Life-Insurance Company, of Newark, N. J. Butterfield, who was formerly agent of the above Company, claimed about \$90,000 on a contract for 15 per cent commissions on all business done in the States of Connecticut, Rnode Island, and New York. The Comoany claimed the contract was canceled some years ago. The case was given to the jury yesterday, and this morning they returned a verdict of \$300 for plaintiff. It is understood the case will be carried up.

PACIFIC ITEMS.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 23.—The revenue-cutter Walcott left Port Townsend for Sitks on the

20th inst.
Lieut. Wood, of Gen. Howard's staff, re; Lieut. Wood, of Gen. Howard's staff, reports that he has delivered to Chief Moses intelligence from the Interior Department that he cannot have the reservation he asked for last fall through Gen. Howard. Moses expressed great disappointment at the denial of his request, but said he would try to persuade his people to do the next best thing the Government would allow, but could not youch for the manner in which they would receive such bad news.

THE CHINESE MUST GO. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—The Metropolit Baptist Church was densely crowded to-nig and the following, adopted by a unanimous ing vote, will be telegraphed to the President

morrow:

Saw Francisco, Feb. 24.—To R. B. Huyes, President of the United States: Two thousand Christian citizens, assembled for their ordinary service in Metropolitan Temple, last evening, by a rising vote, petifion you to sign the bill restricting Chinese immurration as a measure vital to our civil

Leave. | Arriva

ILLINOIS BAILBOAD.

His Debts Now Known to Reach the Sum of \$4,000,-

Some Sarcastic Comments by the Good Churchmen at Rome.

ne Gossip Concerning the Affairs of a Lady in Toledo.

POOR PURCELL. CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 23.—The financial troubles of the Catholic Church in Cincinnatiare growing into appalling proportions. At first it was believed that the liabilities of the Archare growing into appalling proportions. At first it was believed that the liabilities of the Archbishop would not exceed the bonds of \$700,000, and property to secure the bonds to that amount was transferred to a Board of Trustees. It soon became wident, however, that the claims would largely exceed that sum, and the plan of issuing bonds was practically abandoned. The Trustees appointed to straighten out the strangely-tangled banking system of his Grace are proceeding with their labors as speedily as possible, but, swing to the lack of system in the keeping of the accounts, it is a difficult matter for them to state a definite time when they can give to the public a statement. It is now known positively that, at the synod of priests held in the Cathedral last Wednesday, where the venerable Archbishop presided in person, Father Callaghan, his Secretary, stated to the clergy assembled that, up to that date, the liabilities footed up \$3.600,000, and still the claims were coming in. In the published report of the proceedings made up by the Secretary, this startling fact was omitted. Various schemes to relieve the Archbishop were proposed at that meeting, but it was observed that the German priests present were taking no very active part to the proceedings. Upon heim reminded of

meeting, but it was observed that the German priests present were taking no very active part in the proceedings. Upon being reminded of the fact that, while every English-speaking church in the diocese had taken collections in sid of the Archbishop, no German church had contributed a dollar, Father Albrinck, of the Holy Trinity, speke in reply, saying that the reason for this neglect was because German Casholics wanted to see a statement of the actual condition of affairs before contributing, in order that they might know what had become of the money loaned the Archbishop, and just how much it would take to extricate him from his troubles. After some more explanations and speeches, it was aunounced that a lottery scheme had been devised as one of the most feasible means of raising the funds that the Archbishop so sorely weeded. The scheme proposed is to extend through a long term of years, with drawings every six months. The debate on the plan developed the fact that it was believed that, if the importance of the subject was properly presentportance of the subject was properly present to the attention of the Legislature, it would peal that portion of the Lottery law which ited the use of lotteries for charitable
use. This scheme seemed to meet with
rm approval of many of the priests present, and even those who did not think it advisable or feasible at least give it passive acquiescence. Finally a committee consisting of well-known priests was appointed to devise ways and means for carrying the plan into exe-In the estimation of some of the best-d persons, the total amount of the Arch-s liabilities will exceed \$4,000,000, as it p's liabilities will exceed \$4,000,000, as it seems to be understood that, in accordance a decision of Chief-Justice Taney, none of hurch property held in trust by the Archporance of the pean be dispused of in payment of these pean be dispused of in payment of these is as they were contracted extra-officially, not in the line of his duties as Archbishop, if he necessary to devise some extraordimens of raising the money in order that is may be paid.

Sensior McClellent accountion, providing that after the 10th inst. no more bills be introduced except through Committees, was taken up. The Senstor moved to amend by fixing the time at the 1st of March, as the time specified in the resolution had bassed. Lost. ishop's liabilities will exceed \$4,000,000, as it ow seems to be understood that, in accordance ith a decision of Chief-Justice Taney, none of the church property held in trust by the Archishop can be dispused of in payment of these chts, as they were contracted extra-officially, nod not in the line of his duties as Archbishop, will be necessary to devise some extraordicary means of raising the money in order that are claims may be usid.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, O., Feb. 23.—The second largest estate in this city is that known as the Oliver estate. It consists of a splendid private residence on Madison street, the magnificent Hall Block, the finest in the city, the Oliver House, once the leading hotel, and a number of other pieces of improved and unimproved real estate, valued in flush times at between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000. It was first acquired in the early part of the century by Maj. William O liver, one of Gen. W. H. Harrison's leading officers, and prominent in the siege of Fort Meigs and other military operations in this section, during the War of 1812. The property was inherited by the daughter, now an elderly lady, with two children, a daughter and a son. She married James Hall, of Cincinnati, a man of energy and business ablitty, who developed the property very sagaciously. He became one of the leading citizens of Toledo, and served several terms as Senator from this District. He died eight or ten years ago. The property was then taken charge of by Col. Calvin Holmes, of Cincinnati, a gentleman prominently connected with the early development of the telegraph system in the West, and who, during the War, was Paymaster in the army. He was a courtly, polished gentleman, and very popular. Five years ago he and Mrs. Hall were married, much to the master in the army. He was a courtly, polished gentleman, and very popular. Five years ago he and Mrs. Hall were married, much to the astonishment of their friends. He went on improving the property, erecting the Hall Block at a cost of nearly a quarter of a million, and some other fine business buildings. He died very auddenly, in November last, of what was thought to be heart disease. There have been many rumors of late in regard to the embarrassment of the estate. A very large sum, approximating \$200,000, had been borrowed to build the Hall Block at between 8 and 9 per cent, and it was difficult to make the building earn the large amount needed to pay this interest. Other claims pressed upon the estate, and it has been currently reported on the streets that Mrs. Holwiss had made an assignment. A reporter called upon her last night to accertain the truth of this, and she made at startling statement to him that appeals in to-day's Democraf. She claims that her late bushand not only maltreated

her shamefully, but that he squandered her property most recklessly, until he had brought her to the verge of bankruptcy. She charges him with all manner of evit-doing, from personal violence to habitual deeption and gross misappropriation of her moneys. When he took charge of the estate she had in her hands \$180,000 in bills receivable. This is all gone, and she now owes \$320,000. She says that she does not propose to make assignment, but has secured a new man of business, Mr. Glayd, a relative of Chief Justice Waite, and will make every effort to weather the storm, which she thinks she can do successfully. There are now rumors that Col. Holmes, despairing of a way out of the difficulties that beset him, committed suicide. Mrs. Holmes statements do not receive entire confidence from all parties. She is a woman of strong will and shrewd ideas of business, an abler person in many respects than her late husband, and there are not wanting those who insist that she has really controlled the affairs all the time, and is reaponsible for their present condition.

Oswago, Feb. 23.—The City Bank has gone into the hands of a Receiver. The depositors will be paid in fall.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

Saturday's Proceedings in Both Houses at Springfield.

Springfield.

Springfield.

Springfield, The Tribune.

Springfield, Peb. 22.—More petitions were presented this morning by Senator McDowell praying that the State Board of Health be

A petition was also presented praying for the abolition of sheep-killing dogs, they being considered by petitioners as baving an unnecessary

existence.

The Committee on Fees and Salaries reported a very comprehensive bill providing for the amendment of the present Fee and Salary act, which was read and ordered to a second read-

ing.
Sepator Hunt, from the Judiciary Committee, returned Senator Riddle's bill to amend the act relating to garnishment before Justices, so that the person in whose favor the process is de-manded shall pay to the Constable, in case the garnishee is not a resident of the same town with the Justice, 50 cents, and five cents per

mile mileage, which was recommended to pass to a second reading.

The Senate Committee reported likewise on Senator Bonfield's bill for the discharge of persons confined in jails in case they are entirely unable to pay the fines for which they stand

ommitted.

The Committee on Insurance reported in favor of Senator Talliaferro's bill providing for the regulation of life-insurance policies.

Ordered to a second reading.

Senator Talliaferro introduced a resolution reciting that, in many places in the State, rail-

road companies run passenger cars attached to freight trains, and afford no other passenger accommodation, and calling on the Judiciary Committee to investigate the subject and de-termine whether a law can be made to compel companies to run exclusive trains for passengers with at least one car each way every day except

Sunday.

Senator Fuller introduced a bill to provide or the election of four Circuit Judges in each udicial circuit instead of three. Senator Callon's bill to regulate the business of life-insurance within this State, and to pro-vide for the revocation of license of any com-pany which shall seek to remove any cause against it begun in the State Courts to the United States Courts, and to forbid the re-

newal of license within three years, was taken up and, with slight amendments, was advanced to a third reading. The order of bilis on first reading was then "dropped on," and for some time the Clerk exercised his elecutionary powers much to the edification of the "galleries,"—the Senators the while lounged about in sundry and divers posi-

resolution had bassed. Lost.

Mr. Southworth offered an amendment fixing the time the 1st of April. The whole matter was then laid on the table.

The resolution of Senator Ford calling on the Secretary of the Union Stock-Yards at Chicago to submit to the Senate for information a schedule of prices charged by them for yardage, feeding, and the price of feed furnished for stock during the years 1877, 1878, 1879 was taken up. Senator McDowell offered an amendment, which was accepted, including the Stock-Yards at East St. Louis. The resolution was then adopted.

The Senate then adjourned until 10 a. m. Monday.

The House did not assemble this morning until ten minutes after the time to which the bedy adjourned, for the reason that about the hour for convening a portion of Maj.-Gen. Hilliard's army known as the Governor's Guards arrived in the Capitol House, preceded by a brass band, whereupon as the members hastily left their seats and ran out into the rotunds to see the soidiers. It is feared that some of them took severe colds on account of having their mouths open so wide with curiosity. The fact that the day was the anniversary of Washington's birthday caused the parage of the army, but the unpatriotic Lerislature refused to adjourn post vibstanding.

Mr. Herrington, of Kane, introduced a petition from John E. Clark and others, praying for an amendment to the law organizing the State Board of Healta, so that no person can be a member of that Board who is a professor in any State institution, or a member of any Board of Trustees or university in the State, empowered to confer the honorary degree of "M. D.," and that such degree shall not qualify its possessor to practice medicine; also that any college conferring the title of "M. D." in any manner except the method prescribed by the law shall be deorived of its charter.

Mr. Morrison presented a bill providing for the compulsory examination of adverse parties and witnesses in certain cases; also, a bill for an act to provide for proceedings suxiliary to execution against judgment debtors.

Mr. Secrist introduced a bill providing that when any poor or indigent person does not require to be supported wholly by the county, the Overseer of the Poor may, subject to such limitations as may be prescribed by the Town Auditors of counties organized under the town-ship organization system and in counties under the County Commissioner system by the County Commissioners under he providing that when any poor or indigent person does not require to be supported wholly by the county, the Overseer of the Poor hay, subject to such limits base.

D. W. Lusk, ex-State Printer, having e

morning, to the delight of the rural members and an army of hoodiums. The Militia bill gains a good many votes by the display.

A bill was introduced early in the session by Mr. Lovell, of Kane, providing that personal property should not be exempt as against claims for purchase money or improvement. This bill met its death in the Judiciary Committee, and was laid on the table. Yesterday Mr. Lovell succeeded in getting the House to consent to taking the bill from the table and again committee to the Judiciary Committee.

At 11:30 o'clock, after a rather tame session, the House adjourned to 10 o'clock a. m. Monday.

the House adjourned to 10 o'clock a. m. Monday.

A bill will shortly be introduced by Senator Riddle for the purpose of adding the Counties of Lake, McHenry, Kane, and DuPare to the Cook County Appellate Court District. This scheme is favored by the lawvers, who deem it more convenient to ro to Chicago than to Ottawa to try their cases.

A measure is also being complated providing for the abolition of all the various State Boards of charitable institutions, and placing the duties now performed by them in the hands of three State Commissioners. It is also probable that the act creating the Southwest and North Division Park Boards will be abolished, and the duties discharged by them conferred upon one Board of three members appointed by the Governor.

THE RAILROADS.

THE UNION PACIFIC.

The American Exchange, usually well informed as to the movements among stock operators, has the following in regard to reports of the

sale of the controlling interest in the stock of this road by Jay Gould:

As far as can be learned, the facts in the matter appear as follows: A syndicate, composed of Mesers Russell Sage, James Keene, C. G. Oeborn, Frank Work, D. P. Morgan, A. J. Cammach, W. L. Scott, and David Jones, yesterday moraling bought of Mr. Gould 70,000 shares of Union Pacific stock at about 79, Mr. Sage having previously purchased 30,000 shares, Mr. Sage having previously purchased 30,000 shares, making the total amount now helo by the syncishic about 100,000 shares. The firmanction will probably be followed by a reorganization of the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific Company, as at the approaching election there will be three vacancies,—Mr. S. H. H. Clark, of Omaha, Neo.; Mr. W. A. H. Loveland, of Denver, Col.; and Mr. John Sharp, of Salt Lake City, Utah, going out, A vacancy already exists on account of the death of Mr. Frederick Nickerson, of Boston, formerly a member of the Board. It is proposed to elect to the Board Mr. Sames Keene, Mr. Addison, J. Cammach, and Mr. Solon Humphreys. Mr. Jay Gould will retire from the Director. It cannot be learned positively whether Mr. Jay Gould will retire from the Director of mr. Jay Gould will retire from the Director of mr. Jay Gould will retire from the Director of mr. Jay Gould will retire from the Director of mr. Jay Gould will retire from the Director of mr. Jay Gould will retire from the Director of mr. Jay Gould will retire from the Director of mr. Jay Gould will retire from the Director of mr. Jay Gould will retire from the Director of mr. Jay Gould will retire from the Director of mr. Jay Gould will retire from the Directory of mr. Jay Gould will retire from the former of mr. Jay Gould will retire from the mr. Jay Gould was an improving property, which would been proceeding for mr. Jay Gould was an improving property which would

by reason of his selling such a large amount of his stock, would lose the absolute control of the Union Pacific property, which would now be managed by a more widely diffused interest.

The annual report of Charles B. Peck, Reeiver of the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad, shows the earnings of the road from Jan. 21,

The operating expenses for the same period, exclusive of special renewals, constructions, and equipment were \$392,798, showing a net saving of \$33,300, while the special renewals, etc., amounted to \$106,909, showing a balance on the debtor side of the ledger of \$103,609. The earnings per mile of the entire road for the year just closed were \$1,836. The grand total receipts

ings per mile of the entire road for the year just closed were \$1,836. The grand total receipts from both divisions of the road for the year ending Dec. 31, 1878, were \$979,342, and the payments, \$911,843, showing a balance of cash on hand of \$67,500.

The Receiver claims that, owing to the competition of the branch lines and their struggle for supremacy, a reduction of 10 per cent on the average rate per ton per mile was caused, reducing the net revenue \$28,431, while the direct loss sustained by Vanderbilt taking control of the Chicago & Northeastern Railroad and breaking the contract between that road and the Chicago & Lake Hugon, entered into by his predecessor, reached the sum of \$26,903, and that the indirect loss, which cannot be accurately estimated, is very large.

The Receiver states that there has been a large decrease in through toonage and an encouraging increase in local business, the decrease in through traffic being caused by the strong competition of better equipped rivals. The whole tonnage of the line for the year is \$24,618 tons, against 291,113 tons for 1877. The average rate per ton per mile for 1878 was nine mills, as against one cent in 1877. The passenger business shows an increase in both through and local branches. The whole number of passengers carried for the year was 196,516, a distance of 4,960,055 miles. The rate per mile was 2.46 cents, against 2.55 in 1877. Of the whole number carried, 93 per cent was local and but 7 through. Back taxes amounting to \$38,000 were paid to the State.

paid to the State. ST. LOUIS. St. Louis, Feb. 23.—The rates on graft to the East having been cut rather mercilessly during the past week by the pool lines from this city, a meeting of their representatives was held yesterday, and, after a good deal of talk, it was decided that the rate on grain to New York should be fixed and maintained at 29 cents.

ITEMS.
The experiment of Gen. Rosser, Chief Engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad, in running trains across the Missouri River on ice has proved a perfect success. The ties under the iron rail are twelve feet long and twelve inches wide. The rail is thirty feet long. The experiment of running over cars and engine weighing 120 tons was as much of & success as if the ice had been mother earth herself. It is intended to put 900 cars of material over before the los goes. cars of material over before the ice goes.

cars of material over before the ice goes.

Mr. W. C. Van Horne, General Superintendent of the Chicago & Alton Raiiroad, has issued a circular announcing the appointment of Mr. Joseph H. Wood to the position of Superintendent of the Jacksonville and Missouri Divisions of air road in place of Mr. C. M. Morse, resigned, the appointment to take effect March I. Mr. Wood will continue until further notice to perform the duties of Supervisor of Maintenance, with his office at Bloomington.

It is now stated that the Erie in trying to secure control of the Bee Line and Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroads. If this, scheme snould prove successful, there is to be, it is stated, quite a change in the routes of some of the leading fast-reight lines. The Hoosac Tunnel Line, would be run over the Atlantic & Great Western and Erie Roads. This would give this line a route to New York, and also the Erie Road an additional fast-freight line into Boston over the Erie new route to that point. The Vanderbait interest will bring the Red and Blue Lines then to the front, and have them compete against the lines running over the Erie irom southwestern points.

THE COURTS.

End of the Encyclopedia-Britannica War.

Record of Judgments and New Suits--- Functions of the Supreme Court.

SATURDAY'S DOINGS.

A BOOK IGENTS' WAE.

Judge Blodgett his been engaged several days in bearing the cases of J. M. Stoddart, of Philadelphia, against Moses Warren, of this city, to recover large damages for alleged breach of contract. It seems that some years ago Warren agreed to act as agent for Stoddart. ago Warren agreed to act as agent for Stoddart & Co. in selling their reprint of the Encyclopedia Britannica. He went to work and got a large number of subscribers and furnished them with the first one or two volumes. Then he changed off and became agent for another edition of the same work. Stoddart then began suits, and for a time the newspapers reaped considerable advantage, as both parties rushed into print to air their grievances in advance. Warren claimed air their grievances in advance. Warren claimed the sum of about \$35,000 for alleged breach of contract on Stoddart's part in not furnishing the volumes of the work in time as agreed. Judge volumes of the work in time as agreed. Judge Blodgett, however, construction to allow the question of prospective profits, or what might have been made on the whole set of books if each subscriber had taken all as agreed, to be taken into account, and this cut out nearly all the material part of the case. The jury therefore were restricted to a consideration of the amount due on two notes sued on, and they returned a verdict for \$2,976.15 in favor of Stoddart.

DIVORCES. Two unfortupate married people chose to celebrate Saturdav's holiday by beginning sait for divorce against their uncongenial partners. The first was Andrine Nielsen, whose husband, Petter Nielsen, deserted her in 1873, after living with her over eightices vears.

The other was Christine Biehm, who complains that she has been the victim of a large amount of cruel treatment at the hands of Frederick Biehm, destroying both her health and happiness so that she was obliged to leave him.

Bradford Hancock was appointed Provisional Assignee of Jacob Singer.
CIRCUIT COURT.

Johann Pappe filed a bill against Catherine Eckhardt, John Buenler, and Franz Schaak to foreclose a trust deed for \$1,950 on Lot 6, Block 16, in D. L. Lee's Addition to Chicago.
Franklin M. Film commenced a suit against James M. Robinson, claiming \$10,000 damages.
Benjamin F. and Samuel Sausser began a suit in repievin against Charles A. Lamb and John Hoffmann to recover possession of a large quantity of boots and shoes valued at \$1,425.

JUDGE BLODGETT-207 to 234, inclusive. No JUDGE BLODGETT-207 to 234, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE GARY-268 and 291 to 320, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON-Assists Judge Gary. No case on trial.

JUDGE MOORE-Contested motions.

JUDGE ROGERS-Set case 4.737, McCabe vs.

Ryan, and casendar Nos. 18, 19, and 23 to 27, inclusive. No. 6, Farwell vs. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Kailroad Company, on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH-Set case 7.077, Heath vs. Matthews, and calendar Nos. 2 te 15, inclusive. No case on trial.

thews, and calendar No. 2 to 15, inclusive. No. 2 to 15, inclusive. No. 27, Fiske vs. McDonough, on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—78 to 99, inclusive. No. 77, Fiske vs. McDonough, on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—Cortested motions.

JUDGE LOOSHS—NOS. 1, 219, 1, 224, 1, 227, 1, 226, 1, 229, 1, 235, 1, 236, 1, 237, 1, 241, 1, 242, 1, 246, 1, 255, and 1, 238. JUDOMENTS.

UNITED STATES CINCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLOD-IETT—Joseph M. Stoddart vs. Moses Warren, 2, 976.15.—Charles L. Gunn vs. Mary E. Warren, 2, 115.58. 22.115,53.
Cincuit Coury—Judez Rogers—W. C. Gondy et al. vs. City of Chicago, \$2,500.—Expert Jamieson vs. Same, \$2,500.—Expert Jamieson vs. Same, \$2,500.—Charles V. Lodge vs. William Wallace. \$1,582,57.—Strong Furniture Company vs. Abraham J. and Ferdinand Neuberger; vergict, \$175, and motion for new trial.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SUPREME COURT—ITS FUNCTION IN THE STATE.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—If the function of a court of ultimate appeal is merely to bring to an end litigation in each individual case presented to it, with no regard to its effect upon the body of the law, a single appeal is all that should be tolerated, and the cases should be divided betolerated, and the cases should be divided between the Supreme and Appellate Courts, so that each case might receive its quietus in the quickest time and by the least expensive pro-

largely prevailed in this State; and it has produced ninety volumes of reports which are not considered essential to a full law library outside of Illinois. Texas and Arkansas reports are considered as more valuable lights to the body of the law. In Illinois we find decisions, that if a common carrier receives a backage directed to a point far beyond its, line, and gives a bill of lading agreeing to transport it over its line, it is liable as a guarantor that the package shall be delivered as directed; also, if a stranger presents a check for \$1,000 to a book and the drawer has but \$500 on deposit, the bank must pay the \$500 to the stranger and allow him to carry off the voucher. In 1868 the Court held that the married woman's law of 1861 did not remove the protection of the statute of limitations from married women; in 1876 the same Court held that it did, and all who had relied on the decision of 1868 had lost their estates. In 1873 the Legislature repealed the old statutes of limitations by their titles, and enacted a new statute in which married women's rights are saved. If a person indorses a promissory note before its issue, Illinois decisions show that he is a guarantor of payment; that he is not a guarantor but is a joint maker; that you may prove the intention of the parties and write over his name any contract that is consistent with their intention; that you cannot prove the intention or argument and cannot vary the contract that the law implies from the mere writing. Nearly every branch of the law furnishes the same anomalies, and there are few questions that have not been decided at least two ways within the last twenty years; and generally among the decisions filed at the same time the same point is decided in different ways.

Where questions of law are settled there are few lawsuits, but where decisions are conflicting suits must be carried to the last resort to find on which side judgment will berch this time. Where precedents are clearly against the law, suits must be carried to the last resort to find on which side judgment will berch this time. Where precedents are clearly against the law, suits must be brought and carried to the ult of Illinois. Texas and Arkansas reports are con-sidered as more valuable lights to the body of

supported, and claims founded in wrong will be maintained and carried there because the Supreme Court has sanglioned such wrong before.

Courts of ultimate appeal are necessary to correct errors of law and thereby to settle and define the body of the law in its application to practical affairs. A bad precedent or misunderstood principle is a breeder of strife and contention; it is a ferment of uncertainty pervading the entire community.

A leading case well decided prevents thousands of cases that otherwise, would be brought, and, in such as in ignorance are brought, it furnishes a rule of action to the hundreds of lower courts. In the function of a court of ultimate supervision, the individual case is only an incident to the correction of errors of law and the definition of the rules of law which form the body of the law of the State. The actual harm from inconvenience to 16,000 litigants might not equal the harm and inconvenience to the people of the whole State, and to the people of other States, by a wrong decision breaking up rights and relations heretofore settled by the common understanding of all English-speaking nations.

Juries are viewed with jealousy. They are somewhat subject to misapswebend the law, or to panic, excitement, favor, or corruption. Therefore the Judge who presides has power to set aside their verdicts and grant new trials. To many-States and in the Federal Courts the discretion of the Judge in this matter cannot be reviewed; but in this State the people have required an appeal from the decision of the single local Judge, and review of the question whether the verdict was against the evidence or for any other cause ought to be set aside. It is not probable that a bill taking away this power of review could be passed. Probably half the cases at common law appealed go up on this as the principal, if not the only, ground, Aff the evidence must go also, and its pernaal not only occupies much time, but it works upon the teelings and sympathes of the Judge, so that, considering how that ind

the Supreme Court, if either party will appeal, the Angeliate Courts are required to certify the facts found so that only questions of law shall go up. Limitations are fixed on the cases that may be carried up dependent on the amount in issue, or some other cause, not with any view to the convenience of the suitors, but so to reduce the number of cases that the Court may have time to consider each well, and so to insure cases of such importance that the Court may have efficient aid from counsel on both sides on all questions where it seems practicable.

The Supreme Court has before it an herculean task, yet if the State will perfect the libraries of the Appeliate Courts, and encourage deliberation and perfect work in them; will establish the Supreme Court in one place and slightly amend the methods of taking cases before it, it may, in the performance of its proper functions, so settle the body of the law of Illinois that property and rules of contracts may be secure; that the law may be known and half the litigation now necessary may be dispensed with; and that our jurisprudence may be in harmony with the whole common law.

There are some 200 Courts of Record in this State in which 20,000 or 30,000 cases are commenced every year. Controversies should, as a rule, be settled in the courts where they commenced the law is settled and known, most them will be so settled. The Supreme Court could hardly review one case a year from each of those courts, and do it well. It is clear that its function is not the supervision of all individual cases. But in the proper review and adjustment of the questions of law in 200 cases a year, its supervision will be exercised over the whole 200 courts, they will all be brought into harmony, and the benefits of the appellate jurisdiction experienced by each suitor, as well as by the State. To accomplish this it is necessary that all cases involving controversies on questions of fact shall come through the Appellate Court, which shall settle the facts, leaving the law only for review

THE PROBLEM OF LABOR.

Interesting Results of a Careful Inquiry in Interesting Results of a Careful Inquiry in Massachusetts—A Much Smaller Number of the Unemployed than Generally Sup-posed—The Advance in Wages Compared with the Increased Cost of Living—The Convict-Labor Question.

Boston, Feb. 20.—The tenth annual report

of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor was pre-sented to the Legislature of Massachusetts this afternoon, and is signed by Col. Carroll D. Wright, Chief of the Bureau. In the introduc tion he calls attention to the fact that those only who owe as much as \$200 and can pay the expenses of insolveney (at least \$100 more) can avail themselves of the insolvency laws, and suggests that, as this is one of the heaviest burdens of the workingmen, some cheap and expeditious method be devised to enable workingmen to avail themselves of the law. No specific recommendation is made, however. The "truck system," or the payment of wages in goods, is dep-

The first chapter of the report is devoted to The first chapter of the report is devoted to "The Unemployed in Massachusetts." In June last a special investigation was made by a can-vass of all the cities, and by sending a circular of inquiry to the Assesors of every town. Answers were received from all but fifty-one towns, representing a population of only 77,453, out of a total of 1,651,912, and producing only \$13,-290,000 worth of goods out of a total of \$592,-331,962, and \$5,689,983 worth of agricultural products out of a total of \$41,521,799. By the

331.962, and \$5,689,983 worth of agricultural products out of a total of \$41,521,790. By the reports received it appeared that there were 21,812 unemployed isborers, of which \$,500 were skilled, and 13,252 unekilled. The albetteen cities showed 12,135 unemployed. and the 325 towns 9,677 unemployed. Col. Wright denies the ofterpeated report that there are from 200,000 to 300,000 persons out of work in this State, 40,000 in Boston, and 3,000,000 in the United States, etc., and claims that this is the first organized attempt to get at the facts.

Taking the vital statistics of the State for three years, closing with Dec. 31, 1877,—which show 127,996 births, 99,506 deaths, and a natural increase of 28,489,—it is argued that the population of the State is no larger than three years ago, because emigration has exceeded immigration. It was thought by some that June was not the proper time to gather such statistics, because so many were then engaged in agricultural pursuits, and that a canvass in November or December would show a larger number of the unemployed. Col. Wright, however, believed that this fact would be offset by the increase of operatives in manufacturing establishments. In November he instituted another investigation, and found that while Massachusetts had in June 21,812 unemployed ablebodied males over 18 years of age, she had in November not over 16,000 of the same class, and, including women, about 28,000, against 28,508 males and females in June.

A large part of the report is devoted to convict labor, the investigation being ordered by a resolution of the last Legislature, and occupying much of the vear. The Legislatures of vari-

A large part of the report is devoted to convict labor, the investigation being ordered by a resolution of the last Legislature, and occupying much of the year. The Legislatures of various States have been agitated annually by claims that convict labor was roobing the free laborers, and even now a special committee is engaged dally in protracted hearings upon propositions looking to reform, or at least to change in this matter. Last winter Maryland passed a law that the products of the State Prison should not be sold within the State. It has been ascertained that the total number of State convicts in the United States in 1878 was 29,197, and of these 13,186 were under contract, or employed in mechanical industries. Of this New York had the largest number 3,502, of which 2,516 were employed. Pensylvania comes next with 1,829 prisoners, and 896 employed; while Massachusetts has 757 convicts, of which number 616 are employed.

The total number of inmates of State and county institutions in this State on Nov. 1 was 5,048, -4,077 males and 951 females. Of these there were 757 males in the State Prison, 481 in the Reformatory Prison for Women at Sherborn, 299 in the State Workhouse at Bridgewater, and the remainder in county institutions. The contract price ranges from 5 to 45 cents per day. The total number at work was 3,710, of which 2,982 were males and 748 females. The total earnings of the institutions were \$155,959.18; the total expenses, \$724,883.43. The number at work under the contract system ws 1,658, of which only 16 were females. The su and exhibit shows the classification as to inoustries of the prison population of Massachusetts in all penal institutions:

Whole Na.** **Industries**.** **Employed**.** **Males**.** **Industries**.** **Employed**.** **Males**.** **Females**.**

| Prison population | Prison duties | Prison d

by average drawn from the tables of wages by towns and industrie, it is found that the returns for 63.515 employes, in the occupations considered, in the cities and towns faisted, show that the average week! wages, on a gold basis, were 24 4-10 per cent higher in 1578 than they were in 1800.

were in 1860.

In averaging and consolidating returns from various localities and upon numerous commodities, it is found that

Arrests, convictions,	Under the Prohibitory law—1874.	Under the License law-1877.
Arrests for drunkenness	28,044	20,657
Convictions for drunk- enness	23,981	17,862
liquor was illegally sold (1874)	5, 609	
censed to sell liquor		5.273
Judgments on com- plaints for illegal sales	3,644	1,693

THE ART OF ADVERTISING.

some of the Absurd Methods-How Money

Is Wasted.
One of the queer things in business is the propensity of people to seek irregular mediums for advertising. It is unaccountable the prices that some then pay for sticking their advertisements in irregular places. Especially is this so when compared with their unwillingness to pay anything for advertising in the regular channels. Men will pay large sums for inserting their bus-iness cards in a section of a frame in a botel, bar-room, street-car, railway-station, or in a hotel-register, or an almanac, or guide-book, or annual of one sort or another. The by-ways they seek, or that successfully solicit them, are innumerable. Likewise, they will spend large sums for printing special circulars, and in post-age to send them. In all this they ignore the sums for printing special circulars, and in postage to send them. In all this they ignore the most essential condition in advertising, namely; that it has the character and effect from the medium through which it is given to the reader. Advertisements thrust into irregular and unbusiness places impress the general mind that the concern is of a similar character. On the other hand, an advertisement in a general newspaper of first-class standing carries the impression that the advertiser has a standing in his own community which he is not afraid to show to his neighbors, and that he does not shrink from competition with the best of them. These are the different impressions that are made on all minds by advertising in a journal of high character and circulation among the reputable classes, and when seen in by-places and irregular or low channels. Every one fields this in his own feelings, if he would but think on the subject. If any one is going to a place to buy, whether he be a trader or buying for his own use, and has to seek deslers through advertisements, where will he look for them? To registers, almanacs, theatre-bill frames, in railway-stations, occasional advertising-sheet or circular? On the contrary, he looks to the most reputable newspapers of the place, and he thinks that advertising in these gives an assurance of the good-standing of the advertiser, and his business enterprise, and of the sufficiency of his stock.

Greenback-Democratic Amenities in Maine.

Mr. Wilson, of Thomaston, an honest-money Democrat and an honorable man, outside of party-schemes, is the acknowledged leader of the Democratic wing in the House. Mr. Brown, of Bangor, who is reported to be worth some \$300,000, and pays a tax on about \$15,000, elected as the taxpayers' friend, is the leader of the Greenback wing, or, at least, aspired to that honor. These two gentlemen, so thoroughly unlike in every particular, do not work very harmonicular, in party to protect the municipal specific manner. The municipal specific manner of the doings of the Olive Manner of the doings of the olives,—more two gentlemen, so thoroughly unlike in every particular, do not work very harmonicular in party and on several occur. in every particular, do not work very harmoniously in party harness; and on several occasions Mr. Wilson has felt called upon to chastise Mr. Brown severely on the floor of the House. On Friday evening, in a discussion on the Free High-School act, Mr. Brown charged that Mr. Wilson was one of the "high contracting parties" to a contract to sweep away the "militax." Mr. Wilson, who allows no man to question his honor, immediately retorted from his seat: "It's a lie, and you know it." Mr. Wilson soon got the floor, when he administered to the Bangor reformer a castigation such as has not been administered to a member on the floor for many years. Of course Mr. Wilson, who is usually one of the most affable of men, was in a towering rage, and was not always parliamentary in his expressions, as, for instance, when he faced Mr. Brown and, with ringing voice, said to him: "You are a humbug and a cheat, and I hurl it into your infamous face." The Speaker, who is not equal to an emergency of this sort, vanily tried to check Mr. Wilson. Mr. Brown winced under the merciless lash of Wilson, and replied in a manner that indicated that he was sorry that he had mistaken his man.

Grace Church, New York, and Foreign Mis-

Grace Church, New York, and Foreign Missions.

Harner's Weekly.

The Rev. Dr. Potter, Rector of Grace Church in this city, in a sermon recently published, mentions a unique fact in the history of that church, that during the past ten years its contributions for purely missionary work have amounted to \$1,082,368—a larger sum, probably, than has been contributed for missionary work by any parish in the country. Not a dollar of this vast sum was expended in the maintenance of church services in the parish or in beautifying and adorning the church edifice. Whatever has been done for these purposes is entirely outside of the amount above named. The church has reached its threescore years and ten, and never was so largely attended, never so prosperous, and never had the cooperation of so many hearts and hands in its work.

Utilizing the Dead Sea.

A contractor of Marseillea has just obtained a concession for the extraction of chlorate of potash from the Dead Sea. The salt is used in the manufacture of fulminates, and consumed largely in England as an ingredient of manure. The supply has hitherto been drawn from Germany, and the sait was sold in London for 160 francs per ton. Competition reduced the rates to 130 francs, but the production ceases to be remunerative below 120 francs. The chlorate of potash procured from the Dead Sea can, it is said, be supplied in London at 90 francs, and the quantity obtainable is practically unlimited. The process of producing it will besides furnish other valuable chemical substances, such as the bromide and iodide of potassium.

North Carolina's Debt.

North Carolina is in a fair way to repudiate her debt of \$27,120,227. She has less excuse for cheafing her creditors than almost any other Southern State, since nearly baif of the indebt-edness is the principal and interest of bonds issued before the War. Several years ago it was proposed to settle for \$6,00,000, but now so bill is pending before the Legislature which proposes to scale the principal of the debt, \$16,960,045, down to \$4.998,911. No provision at all is made for the \$10,160,182 of unpaid interest. The State has not even energy enough to meet its current expenses, but ran \$30,474 behind last year. The Retrenchment Committee of the Legislature have planned to save \$95,000 on State expenses this year.

A Terrible Infant.

Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Little Nellie was looking at "Woolf's Wild Animals" when Mr. Jorkins called, and appealed to that grentemant to expiain one of the pictures.

"That is a wild boar," said he, and the little lady looked at it thoughtfully and replied:

"It don't look like you, floes it, Mr. Jorkins!"

"I hope not," responded the guest. "Why!"

"Because." said the artless innocent. "mamma said when your card was sent up, "There is that old bore Jorkins again."

And it was a full minute before mamma's frozen lips thawed sufficiently to inform the nurse it was Nellie's bedtime.

Fruit-Prospects.

THE ODIOUS OLIVES

The Terrible Record of the New braska Man-Burners.

Why the Cowardly Murderers Were Driven from Texas.

Correspondence St. Lowis Globe Democrat.

TAYLORSVILLE, Tex., Feb. 18.—The recent burning at the stake of Mitchell and Ketchum in Nebraska—a scene in which Prentice (familiarly Print) Oilve, formerly of this part of Texas, figured—has called forth a statement, published over the signature of Many Citizens, setting forth the many crimes and murders perpetrated by Print and his brother Bob Oilve while residents of this county. The statement contains a record of bloody deviltry and unprovoked murder hardly much surpassed by the late Bill Longley himself.

Directly after the close of the late War, the Oilve family, who were residents of this county

Olive family, who were residents of this county (Williamson), had but little stock. Under the (Williamson), had but little stock. Under the management of Print Olive, however, their berds grew to immense proportions and those of their neighbors became beautifully less. "Print" showed himself to be utterly brutal, flerce, and savage, and, gatheering around himself to for cow-boys and satellites as desperate as

imself, to the whole surrounding country. So com-pletely were the people of the community bulkpletely were the people of the community bulls dozed that neither Judges, witnesses, juries, nor anybody else dared take any stand against them. Print boasted it was easier to move men than cattle. This ring of desperate characters became widely known as the "Olive party," and so great was the twranny they exercised in the country that people dared not even whisper about them. The devilitres of these men stretched through many years, and the whole surrounding country was familiar with the red record of Print and Bob Olive. Eventually a dozen good and determined men of Williamson County, not being able to stand it any longer, secretly met and determined the bloody rule of the Olives and their tyrannical sway should end and their following be punished. As a result of this combination for self-protection, Jay Olive was killed, and Print, the leader of the band, seriously but not mortally wounded. Finding that the community, so long insulted and cowed down, emboldened by the leadership of the lynchers, had arisen against them, the Olives had their hangers-on, taking their cattle, valued at \$100,000, made tracks out of Texas and went to Nebraska. Had they remained they would all undoubtedly have been killed by the infuriated and determined mob of their long-outraged neighbors. In this pert of the country reliable citizens tell many stories of THE MANY MURLERS OF THESE OUTLAWS.

their long-outraced beighbors. In this part of the country reliable citizens tell many stories of THE MANY MUADRES OF THESE OUTLAWS.

Like the majority of Texas desperadoes, these assassins were at the bottom real cowards, and their murders were generally cowardly, either actual assassinations or killings after the drop was had on the vickim, which amounts to the same thing. Among the most dastardly and cowardly murders of the gang was that of Deets Phreme. Phreme was a hightly respected, peaceable young man of Salado, Bell County, who moved into Williamson in 1875. and, like the Olives, engaged in cattle-raising. From some cause the poor young fellow incurred the displeasure of these human devils. He had been in the "range" but a couple of months when, one day, riding out on the beautiful prairies, the lovely plains spread out like flowery carpets in the light of a semi-trovical sun, Phreme was met by Print Olive and party, also on horseback, armed with six-shooters, booted and spurred. Print began sawagely to abuse the young man, whom he charged with stealing some of the Olive cattle. Like a set of sneaking, dastardly cowards, as they were, these men assaulted Phreme, giving him no chance, but beat him over the head with their heavy six-shooters, and told him they would kill him the next time they met him on the prairies. Sure enough, a few days afterward, Pareme was met by Print and his crywd on the prairie. They immediately made the attack, and, although the victim fought for his life, wounding Olive, he was shot down in cold blood. The crimson stream from his heart flowed out and reddened the soft, heaniful green grass of the spot. Of course the murderers were not punished, for no jury dared find a verdict against Print.

THEY MURDER A NEGRO.

Now in Texas it is a dangerous thing to be even supposed to know anything of the misde-

Kelly was killed, for fear he might take a notion to "blow" upon them. Bob Olive was, for the murder of Kelly, indicted in the District Court of Williamson. To get rid of the evidence of Dock Kelly, a brother of the murdered negro, Dock was himself deliberately and in cold blood murdered by Bob Olive, who was thenceforth a declared outlaw. The killing of Dock occurred in 1876. His next feat in the line of assassination was the murder of Cal Null. This occurred in a drinking saloon at the small Village of McDade, on the western branch of the Central Rallway. Apparently Null had given the desperado no provocation, and the outlaw seems to have accomplished the deed out of a pure desire for blood. The motives of the deed are, however, still wrapped in mystery. In 1876 two negroes from Liberty County, on the Frinity, entered the Olive neighborhood and suddenly and mysterionaly disappeared. Shortly afterwards two other negroes, friends of the missing ones, also came into the neighborhood in search of them. These last two freedmen were captured by Bob and Print Olive, who had evadently determined to murder them also. They summoned several of the gang, and while a consultation was being held in a grocery store the negroes made a bold rush and escaped. The bodies of their friends were, a short time afterwards, found in a ravine in the Olive neighborhood.

THE KILLING OF RED BANKS.

In 1876 two negroes, Red Banks and Jack Dodson, traveling, alighted in the wood opposite

THE KILLING OF RED BANKS.

In 1876 two negroes, Red Banks and Jack Dodson, traveling, alighted in the wood opposite Print Olive's house, and asked to get a drink of water from the well in the yard. Mrs. Olive kindly granted the' request, but, seeing the negroes in the yard, Frint, before they could speak, rushed upon them with a six-shooter and shot Red Banks dead on the spot. His companion, Dodson, escaped, after being shot at by this red-handed and cowardly devil. But probably the darkest, most damnable deed perpetrated by these scoundrels was the killing of a boy named Smith. The boy was aged 16 years. With the happy and joyous anucipations of youth, be thought no evil, and dreamed not, as he passed through the Olives neigh orthood, of the dreadful death he was so soon to die. He had no quarrel with the Olives or any of their class. They, however, meeting him, took him for a spy from the officers of justice.—a thing of which he was innocent. He was exptured in the wood by the brutal and devilish Print and his crowd of dirty menials. Print demanded his business in that neighborhood. The boy, terrified, attempted to explain the best he could, but the innuman fiend would not listen to him. According to a respectable female witness of the affair, a Mrs. Whitmire, the scoundrels set upon the boy with their heavy riding whips, with which they continued to lash nim till he was fortured almost to the last gas. Mrs. Whitmire testified that after they had wbipped him these infamous villains, took the poor boy into a pasture near by, when she heard three shots.

into a pasture near by, when she heard tores shots.

NOTHING MORE WAS HEARD OF THE BOY till his bones were, in a few months afterwards, found in a dried-up tank belonging to the Olives. Such are some of the almost incredible outrages of these bloody demous in human shape. And the desire of all good citizens hers is that Print Olive, now in jail in Nebraska, may be made promptly to stretch hemp there, and save the job to the cetizens of Williamson County, who would most assuredly undertake it if these scoundrels are ever again caught in this part of the country.

The citizens who put forth the statement above referred to by your correspondent conclude the gory recital of the deeds of the Olives with the following paragraps: "The bare recital of these bloody deeds throws a chill of horror over us. Words fail to portray the deep and dark damnation of these deeds, at which the demons of hell would seem to blush. And yet I. P. Olive, the instigator, perpetrator, the head-devil of all this fearful shedding of human blood, cries out from behind his prison-bars in Nebraska that he is an innocent man!"

MANKATO, MINN.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

WINONA, Minn., Feb. 22.—In the actions brought by the City of Mankato in the District Court of Blue Earth County against a number of parties to recover three blocks in that city. under the Town-Site set, tried by Judge Mitchell, of this district, in December last, the Judge has just decided all three cases in tayor of the defendants. The property in question has been in possession of the defendants nearly twenty years, and is now quite valuable.

It must be good, for everybody recommends it, and the dectors prescribe it. We mean De Buil's Cough Syrap. Price, 25 cents.

RELI A Discourse by "The Pea

The Rev. Henr scribes the

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The Last of the G Pentecost at t gationa

A Protestant Preach Bishop's Fun PE

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SERMON BY
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This peace of God is last things to be sough or man is a perfect lowest tribes of earth happy condition, and sented their deities as sands of years, but as forms of human life r sional shape of happy forcement of the so action. Much of the ifrom the consciousne for the activity of a ne and, indeed, the olde deep and unbroken the day come with thought, and action best minds sleep any such oblivion, but morrow. They are an life should roll on aga In this peace of which no element of idleness surpass human means be beneath all measurp alluded to was above not therefore have been This peace of God is alluded to was above not therefore have been the state of action. therefore be an activity futense living and acti action without jar. Tin a summer night is behold; but while you which you stand has jor and each planet has a mous space, and subsless worlds, and come their almost influite. J peace is not a rest, but In the perfect obedie heaveny bodies find

action free from any dignorance, or by weak acid, "May the Almigh and mental career unmy or by weakness. May regret, no ignorance to move alone in its orbit." Instead text insert the word breathe the praver if God may dwell in us when the soil is rich water is abundant in the soil is first leaf, is then at pear of the around it. Instead of powerfully, making that were waiting for pif the soil is finity and the sun is too hot, the plant; its leaves curl the soil is anny and the sun is too bot, the plant; its leaves curl the whole plant strug dying animal. It he universe. Thus with bimself free from sin, free from indolence, the with the majestic wor In glancing over the has enacted its long disable enacted its long disable bas been of the nature plexed to know which row, willish sin or stream of tears from river whose slood surp of science have stood Amazon, the Mississip Niie, and have estimal water pass along the hour to be poured into wise man to stand upo of common error and sorrow it has, for 6,00 strange ocean of the hour to be belief that igno ful sin in bringing ob spiritual injury to man measureless, it is a wamay be the greater. how much thought, he are required to save a error, and how much easape sin, should we daily by these streams past, have deluged with man. No one, in his cruel page in history, crime in our daily recerumed man in the stretche ignorance or wick checked before it cams such a column, or to rance held even Paul when he was dragging on, or was stoning Steviews different from bof that mighty,—a law thought and opinion us to saul. His heart wath was a lily in rocky touched its roots, no forward blade and passion accorched it. association with One Saul's saily in rocky touched its roots, no forward blade and passion accorched it. association with One Saul's mind some to rights of man, some unity of soul amid the he who belped arrest suddenly found hims of love, and with cyes he sat down the pray amid the had not been a wick conscientious. But h principle of human cated by an error, ins from wine. What we diminished scale is the widened out, made the and solled the name of Luther Elizabeth. The discother times were the definition of the sum of the same of Luther Elizabeth. The discother times were the definition of the same of Luther Elizabeth. The discother times were the definition of the same of Luther Elizabeth. The discother times were the definition of the same of Luther Elizabeth. The discother times were the definition of the same of Luther Elizabeth.

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rdly Murderers Were from Texas.

g. Louis Globe Democrat. fex., Feb. 15.—The recent of Mitchell and Ketchum he in which Prentice (familformerly of this part of called forth a statement, ignature of Many Citizens, py crimes and murders perhis county. The statement bloody deviltry and unpro-

close of the late War, the are residents of this county at little stock. Under the int Olive, however, their tense proportions and those became beautifully less. nacif to be utterly brutal, id, gatheering around him a satellites as desperate as

ple of the community bulkJudges, witnesses, Juriea,
red take any stand against
it was easier to move men
ing of desperate characters
in as the "Olive party," and
amy they exercised in the
dered not even whisper
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any years, and the whole
was familiar with the red
is Bob Olive. Eventually a
rmined men of Williamson
ble to stand it any longer,
etermined the bloody rule
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following be punished,
his combination for selfwas killed, and Print, the
eriously but not mortally
hat the community, so long
down, emboldened by the
achers, had arisen against
it their hangers-on, taking
it \$100,000, made tracks out
to Nebraska. Had they reill-undoubtedly have been
ted and determined mob of
beighbors. In this part of
citizens tell many stories of
mes of These Outlaws.
of Teras desperadoes, these
bottom real cowards, and
generally cowardly, either
or killings after the drop
m, which amounts to the
the most dastardly and
the gang was that of Deets
was a highly respected,
n of Salado, Bell County,
his mison in 1875, and, like
d in cattle-raising. From
young fellow incurred the
he human devils. He had
but a couple of months
gout on the beautiful prais apread out like flowery
at of a semi-trooical sun,
Print Olive and party, also
lwith six-shooters, booted
began savagely to abuse the
he charged with stealing
title. Like a set of sneakdas, as they were, these men
rying him no charce, but
ead with their heavy sixim they would kill him
they met him on the
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y immediately made the atthe victum fought for bis
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is a dangerous thing to be now anything of the misde-nice anything of the misde-nice and the misde-nice and the misde-te and the misde take a no-pon them. Box Olive was, elly, indicted in the District elly, indicted in the District n. To get rid of the evily, a brother of the murk was himself deliberately aurdered by Bob Olive, who declared outlaw. The kill-d in 1873. His next feat in the mark the marker of the d in 1876. His next feat in tion was the murder of Cai din a drinking saloon at McDade, on the western ntral Railway. Apparently desperado no provocation, as to have accomplished the lesire for blood. The mode, however, still wrapped in two negroes from Liberty ity, entered the Olive neighbly and mysteriously disapterwards two other negroes, also came into the arch of them. These last two ured by Bob and Print Olive, intermined to murder them med several of the gang, and a was being held in a grocery and a was being held in a grocery and a work of the gang of the gang, and was being held in a grocery and a bold rusb and escaped, friends were, a short time

a ravine in the Olive neighmes of red banks.

Meroes, Red Banks and Jack
alighted in the wood opposite,
and asked to get a drink of
ell in the yard. Mrs. Olive
e request, but, seeing the
ard, Frint, before they could
them with a six-shooter and
d on the spot. His companed, after being shot at by
l cowardly devil. But probmost damnable deed percoundrels was the killing of
The boy was aged 16 yearsand joyous anticipations of
o evil, and dreamed not, as
es on to die. He had no
lives or any of their clanstring him, took him for a
sers of justice,—a thing of
ocent. He was captured in
tal and devilish Print and
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ad would not listen to himsectable female witness of
hitmire, the scoundrels set
their heavy riding-whips,
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villains, took the poor-boy
oy, when she heard three

as heard of the solution in a few months afterwards, p tank belonging to the ne of the aimost incredible bloody demous in human re of all good citizens here ow in jail in Nebraska, may be citizens of Williamson most assuredly undertake are ever again caught in iry.

put forth the statement your correspondent conof the deeds of the Olives bragraph: "The bare releeds throws a chill of horfail to portray the deep and hease deeds, at which the seem to blush. And yet thigator, perpetrator, the fearful shedding of human behind his prison-bars in a innocent man!"

TO, MINN. reb. 22.—In the actions County against a numbe act, tried by Judge Mitchell, ember last, the Judge has teases in favor of the de-try in question has been in elendants nearly twenty e valuable.

for everybody recommend escribe it. We mean Dr rice, 25 cents.

RELIGIOUS. A Discourse by Prof. Swing on

The Peace of God." The Rev. Henry T. Miller Describes the Taking of Jericho.

And Evolves a Lesson from It of Implicit Obedience to God's Ways.

The Last of the Gospel-Meetings of Dr. Pentecost at the First Congregational Church.

A Protestant Preacher's Remarks on the Bishop's Funeral Criticised.

PEACE.

SERMON BY PROP. SWING. Prof. Swing preached yesterday morning at the Central Church, taking as his text: The peace of God which passeth all understand-ing. -Phil., iv., 7.

In Paul's own words we are told that there is a peace which surpasses the comprehension of every mind,—the peace of God. Literally, it lies beyond all earthly mind. He prayed that such a peace might come to all those to whom he was writing his letter. Paul had tasted of earth's discord. He had himself caused much

should about the best merely control throw to the inching colories in the space of God. It becaused human string. It could not be desired to prevent the prevent of God. It because human string is could not be desired to prevent the space of God. It because human string. It could not be desired to prevent the space of God. It because human string is could not be desired to prevent the space of God. It because human string is could not be desired to prevent the space of God. It because human string is could not be desired to prevent the space of God. It because human string is could not be desired to prevent the space of God. It because human string is could not be desired to prevent the space of God. It because human string is could not be desired to prevent the space of God. It because he was a space of God. It because the space of God. It is spaced to the space of God. It is space of God. It

such a column, or to ruin such a soul. Ignorance held even Paul in its durance vile; for when he was dragging men and women to prison, or was stoning Stephen for holding religious views different from his own, he was ignorant of that mighty law of liberty passed by the Almighty,—a law of infinite variety of thought and opinion upon all possible subjects. But the peace of intelligence had not vet come to Saul. His heart was the home of wild beasts. It was a lily in rocky ground,—no sweet water touched its roots, no rich earth lay there to urge forward blade and flower. The sun of bad passion scorched it. But in after years, when association with One higher had let fall into Saul's mind some truthful conception of the rights of man, some conception of the great unity of soul amid the great variety of opinion, he who belped arrest and persecute his fellows suddenly found himself amid a great sunlight of love, and with tears of penitence in his eyes he sat down to write, and think, the pray amid the peace of God. Saul had not been a wicked man. He was most conscientions. But he had not found the great principle of human right, and he was intoxicated by an error, just as another is drunken from wine. What we see in Paul in such a diminished scale is the same thing which, being widened out, made the awful wars of religion, and soiled the name of Catholic and Protestant, the names of Luther and Calvin, Mary and Elizabeth. The discord of these persons and their times were the discord of error rather than of vice.

It is well to mark by what evil gate the old memics of man hurst, in proceeding the content of the content of man hurst, in proceeding the same and solver of man hurst, in proceeding the same and solver.

of vice.

It is well to mark by what evil gate the old enemies of man burst in upon our race and committed such depredations, for, if that gate war simple wickedness, then the cure must be what is called "Conversion" alone, and those who seek the world's good must confine their efforts to a simple conversion of the human multitude; but if error has always been a large open pass through which the foe has rushed in upon State, and Church, and home, then may we know that by as much as we spread knowledge the peace of a light state of the state of t

great brotherhood will settle down upon the world. That many of our calamities come from williul wickedness admits of no denial or debate, but when we note what a bloody and cruel part has been performed by the most conscientious of men, we must confess that an immense part of God's harmony is to come by the way of that gradual enlightment which is throwing its rays across our century. Our religious

mense part of God's harmony is to come by the way of that gradual enlightment which is throwing its rays across our century. Our religious and civil leaders are no more devout and honest than were those who led in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, but they are more enlightened. Oh what a union is that when light and honor meet in one century! Should that century ever come when those who lead shall be both intelligent and virtuous, it will be confessed at once to be the golden age dreamed of by poet and prophet. That age will know something about the neace of God.

Next to the desirableness that religion shall keep onward in its direct effort; to persuade men to do what they know to be right stands the desirableness that all the forms of education shall press onward that those who may wish to do right may see more clearly all the outlines of that right. Religion by itself gives the world a zeal; to this flaming zeal education adds knowledge and wisdom. Religion alone gives the world despots; religion and light give the world Saviors and brothers. Out of religion alone came the Medicis, the King Philios, the Calvius; out of religion and light came the Fenelons, the Channings. In the combining of these two rays reposes that beautiful light called the neace of heaven,—the peace which had at last reached the heart of St. Paul. When light directs love so as to keep the love of man for God from stoning a Stephen or from torturing an infidel, when light guides love so that love for one's country does not involve war upon a heighboring State, when light encompasses religion so that the altar where a sect worships its Master is not the altar where that sect hates another sect, then the peace of God is around that soot in all its untold charm. It is thus apparent that the peace of God is a beautiful commingling of love and intelligence.

great separation this Bishop's heart dil at t mea recel, for he did flug some words of kindness across, and did seem to wave a flag of recognition from the Roman shore; but there lies the guif to-day to rob a good memory of a large tribute of Protestant tears; and when you and I shall die, few will be the Catholics that shall come and wees. We know them not, and to them our heart's kindness is unknown. And yet above these discords of men there is a divine peace gathering in the great air. The thought, and love, and right which are gathering men into a political brotherhood, and are making many to be one in the humble temple of law, will soon creep like morning sunbeams into the temples of God, and will make sects now dissevered throw to right and left their words of brotherly love, and to "scatter with full hand lilles" upon any grave where merit shall sink to sleep.

And now upon ye all may the peace of God,—which comes to the soul that rises above sin, that comes to the soul that loves righteousness, which hates war and discord, which loves the perpetual industry which builds up, and loves the song of a nappy peasant more than the trumpet of a reckless conqueror,—may this holy peace which so passeth all understanding keep your minds and hearts all through these hasting years.

THE SIEGE OF JERICHO.

THE SIEGE OF JERICHO.

SERMON BY THE REV. HENRY T. MILLER. A large congregation assembled yesterday in the Sixth Presbyterian Church to listen to a discourse by the pastor, the Rev. Henry T. Miller, on the taking of Jericho. He chose for his text the following passage from the Book of

Joshua:

So the people shouted when the priests blew with the trumpets, and it came to pass, when the people heard the sound of the trumpet, and the people shouted with a great shoat, that the wall fell down flat, so that the people went up into the city, every man straight before him, and they took the city,—Joshua, vi., 20.

The Israelites had only just come over Jorhus and the property of the company of the property of the company of

The Israelites had only just come over Jordan. Wonderful was their going. When Washington crossed the Delaware that fearful Christmas night be rowed by boat. When Xerxes crossed the Hellespont, leading on the tramp of five millions against Greece, he walked by bridge. When the Russians flocked down to the Danube on their way to the Balkans, thousands of them went over on ice. But look at the Jordan crossing. There was no bridge, or boat, or ice. Better turn faces back to the wilderness, for that sweeping torrent can never be gone over.

Alas! for what we think. God came to the rescue, and with Him a way through. The same hand that created Jordan was found mighty enough to halt Jordan, throwing up a dam that not a drop could dash over. Look at the path now, straight under the water cliff. You can hear the crushing of the brittle shells trodden on by the millions of feet, and as the mighty host pull theselves up the western bank, catching hold of the willows and cleanders, I cry shame to that unbelief that for a moment doubts what God can do!

But once across, another hard thing presented itself. Thirteen miles back from the river, just where the limestone ridges of Judea first begin to lift their white faces, Jericho-sat, the grand-

where the limestone ridges of Judea first begin to lift their white faces, Jericho-sat, the grandest city along the sweep of plain. It had a wall, it had ponderous gates, it had a temple filled with gold, and silver, and brass, and Mesopotmian drapery. Leading up to it on the east was not an Appian way such as led up to Rome, or a walled street such as led up to Rome, or a walled street such as led up to Athens, but a forest of palms full eight miles long and three miles broad. O what a sight as the tail trees swayed in the wind or dropped their rich clusters of fruit! Beautiful Jericho! White chiffs on the one side; woods of palm on the other side; queen of the plain, mighty, luxuriaus Jericho!

God said it must be taken. That meant an onward march. I see the mighty host swarming into the palm-grove on the way to the city. The towers coming in sight, a halt is ordered. Up, now, you say, with the battering-rams, and let the archers put arrows on strings, and spring back the bows. O no, you mistake the manner of the warfare. The attack is to be far different from this. Out with the Ark of the Lord. Let seven priests, bearing seven trumpets of ram's horns, take their places before it. In the rear spring up the mighty army, column after column, squadron after squadron. All ready now. Right, left, right, left, march! They go around the city once the first day; they go around the city once the second day they go around the city once the second day; they go around the city once the second day they must compass it seven times. Around once, no alarm. Around twice, everything secure. Around seven times, not a gate unhinged, or stone dropped from its place. Hark! what is that noise? O, it is the long blast of the trumpets, and the mighty shout of the people. Look now! The great

place. Hark! what is that noise? O, it is the long blast of the trumpets, and the mighty shout of the people. Look now! The great walls reel like a drunken man. They sway at the bottom, they crack at the top, they come down in awful crash of toppling towers, and split arches, and twisted gates.

Alas for Jericho! Huzza for God's host! Walk
over the ruins as the wind sweeps the stiffing
dust-cloud up into the tops of the paims, and,
walking over them, see what you can learn.

One plain lesson is the wisdom of using first

the weapons God puts into our hands.

Those ram's horns were the very strangest things to take a city with. Had all the weapons and utensils of the marching Israelftes been thrown into one heap,—sworas, and shields, and javellus, and battle-axes,—these crooked trumpets would have been the very last drawn out to use in the siege. Swords would have been taken, for they could cut. Bows would have been chosen, for they could shoot. Slings would have been hung at the girdle, for they could throw. But to take such useless things as these ram's horns would never have been thought of. the weapons God puts into our hands.

these ram's norns would never have been thought of.

Look at them. They are simply ugly in their crookedness, and the holes punctured along their length for the fingers to play upon give forth music of queerest sound. No one will be greatly frightened at them. The Canaanites will come out on the top of the walls, and just laugh right out at the idea of ram's-horns capturing their city.

their city.

Well, I suppose they did laugh until they had to hold their sides for full six days, and I suppose that on the seventh they laughed harder than ever, until somewhere about 4 o'clock in than ever, until somewhere about 4 o'clock in the afternoon they stopped their lauxing. No more merriment theu. The ram's-horns had done their work, and with wallings going up with the dust-clades, they trembled with the walls, or crouched with terror within the doomed

I must tell you I have long since give up grumbling at God because of the things he places in my hands to fight with. Sanding here upon this platform, and looking off upon the many walled cities of sin that need to be taken, how the wish sometimes comes for more power. many walled cities of sin that need to be taken, how the wish sometimes comes for more powerful weapons to swing in battle. O, for the thunder of a Whitefield, what victories then. O, for the logic of an Edwards, what tearing down then. O, for the polish of a Massillon, what routing of enemies then. But God says, no. Different weapons for you. I am planning this battle, and the arms I give are the arms to be used, with never a thought for anything class.

arms I give are the arms to be used, with never a thought for anything else.

The idea may not have occurred, but I believe that we as a church would get more victories were the same truth only recognized. No doubt if we had our own choosing, we could go to God's armory and pick out weapons greatly different from those we have. We could be a rica church, and a noted church, and a praised church, but think you for a moment that all this would win the day for us? I tell you never. If G-d had wanted us to fight with such arms this would wanted us to fight with such arms. He would have given them. The fact that they are withheld is not to teach us we are to win no victories, but rather that we are to win them by just the weapons He places in our hands, and

no victories, but rather that we are to win them by just the weapons He places in our hands, and only these.

Away, then, with this sighing for other men's gifts, and riches, and eloquence. It is high time we stopped it. The one sensible thing is to gladly accept just the arming we have, and then strike for victory. What is this in my hand here? A ram's born. What is that in your hand there! A ram's born. Enough. The mightiest catapult that ever hurled rocks against masonry of Thebes, or the heaviest battering-ram that ever butted at gates of Troy, could not do more. Out with them. But tip to your mouth, put fingers on the boles, filtyour Jungs the fullest, and as the loud blast smites the air Jericho will tremble, wall, and gate, and tower. Mighty the man armed with a ram's horn!

But we walk on over the ruins, and pick up another lesson,—the inspiration of faith.

Had Joshus been like some leaders he would have called a council of war the very moment Jericho came in sight. Sitting down at the foot of some tail palm, with the prests and Generals about him, he would have said: "Now, this seems a fearful undertaking. I do not believe we ever shall succeed. Only look at those walls. How high they are, and thick they are, and strong they are. Even if we were equipped with the mightiest weapons, I doubt whether a single stone could be battered from its place, and what can we do with these insignificant ram's borns! It's of no use. Let us not make fools of ourselves by thinking that the mere tramping around a circle for seven days, and then blowing a great blast on these trumpets, and then giving a wild about, will ever tumble over walls like these. It never will do it. If that dam across Jordan had not already given away, I should be tempted to start right back, leaving to some one else the capture of Jericho."

But not thus did Joshus talk. No sooner did

strange interest to him, and we needed to know Him as a man,—a man who had had all our human experiences as sufferer,—and as Paul knew Him. We needed to know Him on the Godhood side because of His power, and on the manhood side because of His power, and on the manhood side because of His sympathy and love, and the better we knew Him the surer would be our hope. We were not to take our knowledge from the pulpit, but should feed ourselves, and be less notifierent and sluggish. We should read His Word, not hastily, out studiously, and learn to know Him as King and priest, but yet an accessible God. We could not be too lowly to know Him, for it was just such that He lifted up.

The conclusion, the speaker urged that we could not know God as we should without an experience was impossible, and that we must know Him in us as the bope of glory,—not as Christ at Bethlehem in the stable, but as Christ here, in this stable. If He-was to come and knock at some of our doors in person, he feared He would not be welcome; yet if He came invisible to all others than the household upon which He called, there would be great wondering. If He came to stay with that family, and go with its members wherever they went, He would, no doubt, be in the way of accepting many invitations, etc., but it was not so with Paul. He wanted Him in his presence, with him, and m him. His presence was as readily demonstrable as any fact in science. In mathematics the proof was in trying the figures, and in chemistry water was ascertished to be an ingredient in a lotion by the same simple process. So it was with Christ. All we had to do was to try Him. We could know Him through the Bible, and grow in the knowledge of Him by its study.

THE BISHOP'S FUNERAL.

A PROTESTANT'S SERMON CRITICISED. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—I, who am by birth

and rearing a Protestant, ast in a Pro-testant church this morning and heard words concerning the obsequies of the late Bishop Foley which paloed me. The preacher seemed

to me not intentionally dogmatic or unchar-itable, but not well-informed, and very illogical. I attended the lying-in-state of the late Bishop,

and saw nothing ostentations or gaudy in it The body was clothed in well-worn Episcopa

vestments. It was the ordinary working-dress of a tried soldier of Christ. Every article showed marks of service. The draping of the church was severe in its simplicity and somber-

ness. The only thing which could be criticised as hinting a love of display was the profusion of

as hinting a love of display was the profusion of flowers, and when one considers how many devoted hearts mourned the loss of their spiritual guide and pastor, the only wonder is that there were not more. Indeed, it is probable that only a small proportion of those freely offered was used. Again, the funeral cortege, all things considered, was remarkable for its simplicity. There were no nodding plumes, no regalia, no banners no music. Simply many

the revelation come from God that the city must be taken than instastly be clinched his hand and stamped his fost, and said. "It can be done. Pounding with jood bar, or snapping with inger-nail, snooting with great bows, or clowing through these rams borns, it can be done. Do you take your place here with the frumpets, and do you take your place here with the trumpets, and do you take your place here with the trumpets, and do you take your place here with the trumpets, and for he Lord, and dig you lie into position here, bringing up the rar. All ready now. Forward march! Acound these walls just thinteen times, and he city is ours."

Faith, Iaith. Now we are learning the secret of the victory. Not the marching, not the trumpets, but faith keeping step with the marching, and faith playing on all the holes of the trumpets,—this it was that brought flat the walls.

Well, somehow, the idea has taken possession of me that the man who believes is always the man who wins, and the man who doubt is siways the man who wins, and the man who fore the trumpets of the Gospel this forencion, and all have been won by the men who have believed in these victories. Here wrestles John Knox down on both knees. Stand back, for Scotland is his. There prays George Muller for the orphanage at Bristol. Look quick, for the buildings are already up. You kneed the convert. Don't you laural, for while we were singing the doxology this morning I heard thousands of others singing it, and they were Burmese from that same Rasgoon Mission.

Oh! do you look out for lie man having faith in the work God has given him to do. Better surrender at once if he comes for you. He is the ones ho slips his right hand under the base of the mountain, and clutches with his left hund the top of the mountain, and then with lift and swing just pitches it a hundred miles ont into the sea!

How it ought to startle so many in the house this hour to know that God never makes use of a discouraged man. The very monetit we begin to go backward and shake the head and sigh

if it is probable that,

or the property of the probable that the ing it heartily as unto the Lord.

Take our own church. You say we are poor. I beg to differ with you. You say we are weak, I beg to differ with you again. You say we are small. I beg to differ with you once more. I teil you we are poor, and weak, and small only as you count us one by one; but when you come to shake out all the purses into you come to shake out all the purses into one pile, and bring all the arms to lifting upon one thing, and number all the names filling our church record, we are no longer poor, and weak, and small, but mighty enough to accomplish any work which God would have us do.

Oh, for a rousing up to know our real ability, and then a baptism of the Spirit for a willingness to put it forth. God has wonderfully led us in the past, and I do not believe He is going to forsake us now. He will not do it. Many thought we should be drowned in the Red Sea, but we were not. Many prophesied that we should starve in the wilderness, but we had plenty to eat. Some bid us good-by forever when we stepped down into Jordan, but here we are, safely across. Is it reasonable to suppose that, brought through all these difficulties, we are to be forsaken now, face to face with the walls of Jericho? No, no. If there is any failure, It will be failure among ourselves,—I failing to lead, or you failing to follow with horn, or ark, or marching, or shout.

But this must not be. I teil you the city can be taken, and taken by us. Only you do your part, only let me do my part, and, thirteen times around, the wall shall tumble. Look, it stirs even now! The bottom quakes, the top sways, the towers break: it falls! it falls!

"The Lord of Hosts is with us; the God of Jacob is our refuge." Victory! victory!

Jacob is our refuge." Victory! victory!

KNOWLEDGE OF GOD.

CLOSE OF THE PENTECOST GOSPEL MEETINGS. The Gospel meetings which have been in progress for some weeks at the First Congrega tional Church, under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Pentecost and Mr. Stebbins, came to a close last evening. All of the meetings have been largely attenden, and a deep interest has been awakened in the work, but last evening the at-tendance was larger than ever, and after the large edifice had been so crowded that standingroom could not be obtained hundreds wer

A large congregation listened to the sermon of the Rev. Sumner Ellis last evening, at the Church of the Redeemer (Second Universalist), The exercises commenced with singing and prayer, and the Rev. Mr. Pentecost followed with a characteristic and powerful sermon. He many being attracted by the announcement that he would reply to the Rev. George F. Pentecost, the revivalist, for affirming that "The first Uni-versalist sermon was preached in the Garden of prayer, and the Rev. Mr. Pentecost followed with a characteristic and powerful sermon. He selected as his subject the following sentence from the prayer of St. Paul in Corinthians: "That I may know Him." He said Paul had had an absorbing, insatiable love for Christ, fellowship with Him, was ready to suffer for Him, yet his prayer was to know Him. If he had, with all of his experience and fellowship, with all of his owe and faith, prayed to know Him? There, were three ways of knowing a person,—when we saw him, had heard of him, or were acquainted with him. Joab had heard of God, and there were very few, comparatively speaking, who had not; but how many knew Him as Paul did? Some knew Him from His works, and others officially, as they knew the President. We knew Him as our teacher, but this was not absolute knowledge, but his prayer still was to know Him better, and we should know Him personally, closely, and intimately,—know Him as Mary knew Him at the sebulchre when she discovered that His body had been taken away. She called Him "My Lord," and this is the knowledge we wanted. A surface knowledge was not sufficient, but we needed to go down to the fountain head and drink deeper. Paul pushed his cup up closer to God, and so should we, until we knew Him as he did. A closer study of His life and character would refine and ennoble us, and push our minds out into the higher and deeper things. We should know His works and disposition, and know him personally as both God, man, and Savior. He did not know whether to consider Him as God or man in seeking the knowledge of Him, but it was certain that no man could save us, and He that could must have the power to cheate a heart in harmony with God and to conduct us through death. Man could grasp his fellow-man and hold him up, as the spouke had seen in the Bost versalist sermon was preached in the Garden of Eden: Adam and Eve were the congregation, and the Devil was the preacher." Dr. Ellis took for his text the fourth verse of the third chapter of Genesis—"And the serpent said unto the woman: Ye shall not surely die." After stating the assertion which he said been made by the Rev. Dr. Pentecost, the speaker said that that gentleman should have given proofs in support of his statement, and a sense of honor should have led him to do justice. Dr. Ellis then proceeded to show that the numerous publications of the Universalists proclaimed a philosophy of the universe, or a government of God. Dr. Pentecost had done them a great wrong, and should they say, "He tells a lie"! The speaker would not attribute that to him; he would be more charitable. Should be say, as an eminent divine had, that the Doctor had gotten desperate and gone to throwing dirt. Elder Knapp, they must infer, was revisiting the earth, and had taken possession of Dr. Pentecost as a medium. Dr. Ellis said he was no controversialist, and not given to criticisms, but the assertions that had been made compelied him to refute it. Dr. Ellis concluded his discourse by a severe attack on Calvinism, and announced that he would continue that subject in a sermon next Sunday evening.

UNITED PRESBYTERIANS.

UNIVERSALISM.

A REPLY TO DR. PENTECOST.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
OSHKOSH, Wis., Feb. 22.—The Wisconsin
Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church clased a business session to-day. The attendance of ministers from all parts of the State was large. The condition of the different congregations of the Presbytery was considered, and appropriations recommended from the General Assembly to the following congregations in the amounts named: Yorkville, \$150; Lisbon, \$150; Buffalo, \$200; Caledonia, \$100; Oshkosh, \$500. A conference on church work was held, with addresses by nearly all the members, in which the statistics were drawn out that there are fifty-seven Presbyteries, nine. Synods, and 78,000 members of the United Presbyterian Courch in the United States. It was resolved to hold the next Presbytery at Union Grove, Racine Countr, on the second Wednesday in June. On Friday ovening a sermon was delivered by the Rev. D. McLachau.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROU parons throughout the city we have established branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designate below, where advertisements will be taken for me an apprice as charged at the Main Office, and will be received the occlose p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. so Saturdays.

on Saturday, in during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturday, Saturday, Society, Saturday, Sat

sertion. Each additional isse, 10 cents.

TOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD. BOOM 7, 179 MAD I son-8t.:

\$10,000—85,000 down, 4-story and basement stone-fr. int store, and lot 25x100, on Madison-st. between lisisted and Green; this is eigeant renting business property,—worth attention.

\$22,000—8-story and set, month of Chicago-sv. 40x00, for North Chicago 1, 20x00, on the Mats Side; though 15 25x00, and we can show you the bills that it cost \$20,000 to build five years ago; it is first-class, on good etyect, it does seem like such a fine home ought to set at \$7,500.

\$43,200—\$2,200 down, balance can run three years; this is a large 2-story and basement brick dwelling, barn, and 50t 23x50; south front on Monroe, one block east of Amila d-sv.

\$500—\$00 in the first property of the block of street—set of Amila d-sv.

\$500—\$00 in the first property of the block of street—set.

\$500—\$00 in the first property of the block of street—set.

between Wood and Lincoin-ats.; one block of streetcars.

One lot on Flournoy-st., between Campbell and
Wood-mark.

\$2.00—This is a 8-room frame dwelling, barm, and
100 in-120 house has all modern improvements: Prairie-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sta;
this property ought to sell.

\$3.200—2-story and basement octagon stone-front
dwelling, 10 rooms, 101 20x180, on Rhodes-av., near
Thirty-third-st.; this is a very side property.

\$350 cach—6 lots on corner Thirty-fifth-st. and Portland-av.; sell one or all: also 2 lots, corner Shurdeff
and Thirty-fifth-st., \$1,100 cach.

\$6,00—This is a 10-room dwelling, and lot 28x128,
south front on Monroe-st., between Morgan and Aberdeen-sto.; house has every modern improvement, and is
completely and nicely furnished; will sell house, bd.,
and furniture for \$6,000, \$1,500 down, balance? per

cent.

\$1,000-8-room dwelling and lot near Twenty-sixth
Butterfield-st.

\$4,600-Spiendid 14-room 2-story brick dwelling, and
10 25x125, cast front on Carpenter-st., between Washington and Madison-sts.; this is the best bargain offered in city.

34. 603—Spiendid 14-room 2-story brick dwelling, and lot 23x12s, east front on Carpenier-st., netween Washington and Madison-sts. this is the beat bargain orfered in City.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, BE-longing to an Eastern party, will be sold at about one-half its value, on terms to suit:

84. 570—S-story brick 12-room house. 778 Fulton-st. \$2. 2071—S-story brick. with all modern improvements. 1022 West Adams-st. \$1. 600—Fine 2-story brick. 424 Irving-place.

85. 600—S-story brick. 424 Irving-place.

85. 600—S-story marrile front. 651 West Adams-st. 44. 600—S-story marrile front. 651 West Adams-st. 44. 600—S-story brick. 425 contain deferson-st. 82. 030—S-story brick. 426 contain deferson-st. 82. 030—S-story brick. 564 West Polk-st. 831, 510—S-story brick. 564 West Polk-st. 831, 510—S-story brick. 564 West Polk-st. 810 per foot, south front, Warren-av., near Paulinast. Also wanted to purchase 3 good frame houses, to move, near Union Park. 7

FOR SALE—BY GOODRIDGE & STOKES, 220—West Madison-st. 200 West Indiana-st. cottage and lot, business property, will yield a nice income with a small expense. Dou't rafl to investigate.

74 North Ann-st., house and lot, \$2.000; well-rent-de casy terms.

86 feet on 8t. John's place, near Lake-st., just the spot to crect a block; easy terms.

82 Cornelia-st., near Mayauke-st., cottage, barn, and lot; only \$300.

194 North Morgan-st., house and lot, \$2.000; well-rent-de casy terms.

82 Cornelia-st., near Mayauke-st., gottage, barn, and lot; only \$300.

194 North Morgan-st., house and lot. \$2.000; well-rent-de casy terms.

82 Cornelia-st., near Mayauke-st., gottage, barn, and lot; only \$300.

195 North Morgan-st., house and lot. \$2.000; well-rent-de casy terms.

82 Cornelia-st., near Mayauke-st., gottage, barn, and lot; only \$300.

195 North Morgan-st., house and lot. \$2.000; well-re

FOR SALE—\$2,500—\$600 DOWN, BALANCE EASY payments: this is a good 140-acre farm; 50 acres prairie, 15 acres good timber; barna, criba, water, and good orchard; this farm is only 50 miles south of Chicag, and 5 miles from denot. If you want a nice piece of land here it is. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

be?
I realize to day that the ruin which would overtake them would only fitly symbolize that which would come upon the Protestant branch of the Church of Christ if the Catholic branch of the Church of Christ if the Catholic branch of that same Church were to be swept away. The one power which more than any or all others, humanely speaking, to-day holds the forces of infidelity and materialism in strong check and prevents them from sweeping the earth as with the besom of destruction is the Roman Catholic Church.

Let us, therefore, who call ourselves the servants of the Lord Jesus Christ, whether Catholic or Protestant, learn mutual charity, forbearance, and respect. SON-35.

POR SALE—\$1,000—\$500 DOWN—100-ACRE FARM, all under fence, 50 acres under plow, 12 acres fine limber, and as good land as there is in the State; framed house, such 50r 20 cattle, corn cribs, etc.; five miles from Sloan. Woodbury County, is. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-3t.

ALWAYS ON HAND
THE LARGEST STOCK OF
ORGANS.
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS MAKES.
WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
IN CASES ADAPTED TO
THE CHUNCH,
THE LODGE,
THE SCHOOL,
THE PARLOR.
Corner State and Adams sts.

FOR SALE—8200 BUYS ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS
new piano; monthly payments of \$10 taken; five
year's legal warranty given. Inquire at 148 Illinois-te.
SITUATION WANTED—AS CORNETIST, TO PLAY
to church, by a person of experience, Address,
stating salary if satisfaction is given, CURNET, Tribuns office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

Dargains in Second-hand Carriages, consisting in part of fine four-passenger square box, no too. elliptic spring wagon in fine top, square box, elliptic spring buggy, own make: good phaeton, \$100: three light four-passenger curtain rockawaya, hearly new; extension top cabriolet, express wagon, California of the control of the

WANTED—A HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS by a gentleman living in a suburban town; will keep for occasional use; has good barn and pasture.

Address A A B, Tribune office. TO LEASE,

TO LEASE-FOR 20 YEARS, LOT 22X100 FEET, south front, on Adams-st., between Clark and Dearborn; the first five years, \$350 per year and taxes, which are now \$200; after five years, 6 per cent on valuation. This is a good place for a building to rent. After 20 years we will buy the building on an appraised years. Lot is right opposite new Custom-House and in heart of city. T. B. BOVD, 1500m 7, 179 Madison-st. FOR SALE.

FOR SALE-CHEAP-220 NEW YORK MAKE BUT-ter firkins. Inquire of D. W. RYAN, 885 Milwau-tee-av. POR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE CHICAGO Tribupe for 1878, cheap. Address J. E., Tribune.

STRAYED-FROM THE UNION STOCK-YARDS, Sunday, Feb 16, a bay mare about 16 hands high and about 7 years old. A suitable reward will be paid for her recovery. Address Z 100, Tribune office. OFFICE FURNITURE.

WANTED-MALD MELP. In this column, three times or less, 25 cents sertion. Such additional line, 10 cents.

WANTED-A BLACKSMITH HELPER, AT @ AND

WANTED—A FEW GOOD SALESMEN. WITH
from \$1 to \$8 capital; large prodits. Call and examine. 146 East Madison-st., Foom 17.

WANTED—8 ALESMAN OF ABILITY; MUST BE
wising to travel. Address B 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—GENTLEMEN AND LADIES TO SELL
the new waterproof celluloid collars and caffe; no more laundry bills; when solled sponge them off and whoe them, and they are ready to put on; they are the best-selling articles extant; one sale makes a dozen in the same hotel, store, etc. Call early and avoid the rush. C. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-st., Chicago.

WANTED - AGENT FOR "A TOUR OF ST.
Louis, or the inside Life of a Great City," e00
pages, 160 engravings, bound in git cloth; refails for
\$1.50; a copy will be sent prepaid for 75 cents; circular
free, Address A. J. CRAWFORD, 315 Locust-st., St.
Louis, Mo.

WANTED-GOOD GERMAN BOY FROM 16 TO
20 years of age, who can speak good English, to
work in grocery-store; must have good reference and
experience. Apply early Monday morning at 114 West
Polk-st. WANTED-A YARD MAN AT 149 SOUTH CLARK-WANTED - MEN TO SELL FAST-SELLING goods, suitable for canvassing, street selling, etc. AMERICAN NOVELTY CO., 186 State-st.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. WANTED-A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GENcook, washer, and froner. Apply at 482 West Washington-st.

WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR LIGHT HOUSE work in a small family. Apply at 225 Vincenness av., northwest corner Thirty-ninth-st. Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN AND SCANDINA
vian girls for, private families, boarding-houses
and hotels, at G. DUSKE'S Office, 186 Milwankes av.

CITUATION WANTED—TO TAILORS—BY A PIRST-O class cutter. Address WATERBURY, southwest curner Madison and Dearbotn-vis., Chicago.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COLLECTOR: BEST
of city reference; cash security given if required.
Address of 70, Tribune outce. Address 0 70, Tribune office.

STPUATION WANTED—TO GAS COMPANIES—AS

superintendent, by a party of long experience, with
best of references, or will negotiate for lease of small
works for term of years. Address P 77, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. Employment Agencies
SITUATIONS WANTED FAMILIES IN NEED OF
good Scandinavian or German female help can be
supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 196 Milwaukee-av. Miscellancous.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG AMERI-can lady as teacher or governess; is a competent instructor and music teacher. Address B 73, Tribune. TO RENT_HOUSES.

West Sides

FOR BENT-BY GOODRIDGE & STOKES, 259

West Madison-st., stone front, 13 rooms, 229 West Madison-st., 10 rooms and barn, 160 North Carpenter-st., 2 floors, 10 rooms; will rept separate if desired.

533 Warren-av., 8 rooms, in nice order.

261 West Madison-st., 2 office rooms, 225 South Haisted-st., first floor, 515.

13 Bryan place, second floor, 6 rooms, \$15.

130 Bryan place, second floor, 6 rooms, \$15.

130 Bryan place, second floor, 6 rooms, \$15.

130 and 154 North Carpenter-st., and many others.

TO RENT_STORES, OFFICES, &c. Offices.
TO RENT-POR FIVE YEARS-FIFTEEN ACRES.
Inorthwest corner of Wentworth-av. and Thirsy-ninth-st., and ten acres, northwest corner Thirty-events-st. and Stewart-av. N. BAQON, Hoom 2., 182
LASalle-st.

TO RENT-A FIRST-CLASS BRICK BUILDING ON Michigan-av., near Twenty-according Michigan av., near Twenty-second-st., authority of a first-class saloon and dining-rooms up-stairs: will be rented for three years to a good party. Inquire of JACOB WEIL, 02 Washington-st. WANTED TO BENT.

W ANTED-TO RENT-COTTAGES AND ROOMS for housekeeping in all parts of the city for responsible tenants.

ROOM-RENTING AND BOARDING EXCHANGE, ROOM 3 TRIBUNG BUILDING. A SSIGNEE'S SALE-SEALED PROPOSALS UN-til March 10 next will be received for the pur-chase of the stock of clothing, piece goods etc., and fixtures, at No. 503 South Canal-st. and at No. 153 South Clark-st. assigned to me by Morris & Gidd-schmidt. Bids may be for the stock of one or both stores. Right reserved to reject any or-ali bids. Ad-dress ISAAC MASKS, 153 South Clark-st.

dress ISAAC MARKS, 153 South Clarkest.

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY FOR SALE
A chest on secount of his health. Address W. KASTEN, Freeport, Ili.

DRICK YARD FOR SALE CHEAP-ALL IN RUNning order. Inquire at 700 Centre-av. M. DOWNEY, city.

FOR SALE-CATHOLIC BOOK AND SUPPLY
ators—Seated preparate will be received by the
undersigned stull March 15, 1873s, for the purchase of
the stock and fixtures of the business of the lass Wiliam F. Squire, deceased. Is located at No. 533 West.
Twelffenst. Chicago, adjoining the Jesuit Church,
with a good city and country trade. Full particulars
on application. Right reserved to reject any or all
ids. JOHN ADMS, Executor.

FOR SALE—A RESTAURANT PRIPER UP IN TIP-

FOR SALE - A RESTAURANT PITTED UP IN TIP top style at a bargsin. Address J C, lows City, In. P.-O. Box 346. POR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED JEWELRY Store and manufactory, now doing good business; will take part secured paper. Address Z 40, Tribune.

H OFEL FOR SALE—CAPITAL CITY HOFEL AT Des Moines. There-story brick building: accommodation for 200 guests; with or without furniture, will take part pay in other property. Address R. G. ORWIG, Des Moines, Ia.

BOARDING AND LODGING. 472 ADAMS-ST., JEFFSHSON PARK-NICELY.
ruralshed front room with board; also, slopieroom; private 'amily; references required; house has
modern improvements.

North Side.

5 AND 7 NORTH CLARK-ST. - FIRST-CLASS board, \$4 to \$9 per week, with use of plano and bath; day board, \$3, 50.

217 ILLINOIS-ST. - FIRST-CLASS BOARD, walk from State and Madison-sta.

CLARENCE HOUSE-100 WELL FURNISHED blocks south of the Palmer House. Roard and room, per day, \$1.50 to \$21, per week, \$5 to \$10. Also furnished rooms to rent without board. NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., near Monroe-si.—Good rooms and board. St. 51.50 per day: a fiberal reduction to weekly boarders.

SANDS HOUSE, CORNER WABASH-AV. AND Madison-st.—Permanent board at very low rates.

Transient, \$2.00 per day. Day board \$5. Come and see.

BOARD WANTED. BOARD-A GENTLEMAN DESIRES ROOM AND board in a private Jewish family. References exchanged. Address 0 50, Tribune office.

PINANCIAL. A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Ran-olph-st., near Clark. Rooms 5 and 6. Established (894. Office (licensed), 49 kast Madison-st. Established 1868. MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY REAL Bryan Block.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 PER CENT AND 236 PER Cent commissions, on city real estate, by J. H. EUFF, 14 Reaper Block. NICKELS AND PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EX-Tribune.

SILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES of \$10 in exchange for carrency as counting-room of Tribune Company.

WANTED—A LOAN OF \$3.000 FOR TWO YEARS: Security good. Address Pes, Tribune office.

\$20.000 and city improved, as a per cent interest. W. P. DICKINSON, 39 and 101 Washington. 42.

A DVERTISERS DESIRING TO REACH COUNTRY by readers can do so fur the best and cheapest manner by using Kellogy's List, or some division. A. N. KELLOGG, 79 Jackson-st., Chicago.

A. GOODRICH, ATTOHNEY-AT-LAW, 134 DEAR-born-st., Chicago. Advice free. Fourteen years

A. bornet. Calcago. Advice free. Pourteen years' experience.

Lables. WE NOW SELL OUR LARGEST SIZE. gold mounced, Geneva rattan whisk broom racks, in white or ebony finds, at \$1.50 sech. These are better finished racks than those for which they charge you in leading dry-good stores \$2.

The Geneva Wail Pockets (same style of work as our whisk racks) are our latest investion, and sell at \$2 sech. If you want a wail pocket to be useful and ornament your room, please give as a call. GRU. J. SCHMIDT & BRO., Popular Willow Ware Manufacturers, 242 Wabsan-av., second door south of Jackson-st.

QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINGMENTS, described in constant attendance; strictly confidential and private. Box 383, Chicago.

WANTED—\$1,500—A PARTY (PHYSICIAN PRESULAN P CAST OFF CLOTHING.

A LL CASH PAID FOR LADIES AND GENTLE.

Men's cast-off clothing, carpets and bedding. Call
on or address E. HERSCHEL, see State-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AT E.
GELDEL'S, 884 State-st. Orders by mail prompty attended to. TO EXCHANGE.

MERCHANDISE TO EXCHANGE—I HAVE TO wholesale \$150,000 worth of staple merchandise, a wholesale stock, in prime order. Will sell in lots of row \$5,000 to \$25,000, and take in payment one-threath and two-thirds good createstade. Address \$180,000 to \$2578, New York City.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 78, 78, AND or reliable; for furniture and merchandras. Advances of reliable; for furniture and merchandras.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. MAIL-IN ADVANCE-POSTAGE PREPAID. WEEKLY EDITION, POSTPAID.

Dice order, or in registered letter, at our risk.
TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per we delivered Sunday include1, 25 cents per we THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn sta., Chicago, Ill., orders for the delivery of Tur Telburk at E anatogetewood, and Hyde Park left in the counting-root ill receive prompt attention.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch officer the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements TORK-Room 29 Tribune Building. F.T. Mo DDRN, Manager. PARIS, France—No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Ba E. Mabler, Agent.
LONDON, Edg. -- American Exchange, 449 is
inner F. Gillio, Agent.
AAN FRANCISCO. Cal. -- Palace Hotel.
WASHINGTON, D. C. -- No. 1319 F street.

MeVicker's Theatre.

Haverly's Theatre.
Dearborn street, comer of Monroe. Engage
the New York Standard Theatre Company.
stall's Hooley's Theatre-oiph street, between Clark and LaSalle-ent of J. K. Emmet. "Fritz." Hamilin's Theatre. lark street, opposite the Court-House. it Paster." Variety entertainment.

Academy of Music. ted street, between Madison and

Plymouth Church.

Hichigan avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty
inth streets. Lecture by Prof. O'Neill on "Science
Art, Literature, and Travel." with illustrations.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1879.

The French Atlantic cable is broken in fathoms of water 160 miles from shore. The remains of the late Bishop FoLEY

reached Baltimore yesterday, and were at once conveyed to the residence of the bereaved mother. The public obsequies occur to-day, Archbishop Gibbons pronouncing the

Gen. AUGUSTE CHANZY'S appointment by sident GREVY as French Ambassador to St. Petersburg has been officially announced. He was voted for by the combined opposition to Grevy when the latter was elec

Extraordinary facilities are furnished Mr. There by the Potter Committee for placing himself in the best possible light before the public in reference to the unpleasant cipher business. The Committee has sent him proof-slips of his testimony for "revision" by himself, as he is understood to be very particular as to how his statements are given to the world. If the same privilege had been accorded to redheaded Jim Anderson, who knows but he might have "revised" ony so as to make himself appear

ched the President, nothing is definitely nown as to his intentions regarding it, Five out of the seven members of the Cabinet are outspoken in opposition to the measure and in favor of a veto, and it is not n that Secretary SHERMAN, who is not included among these, is in favor of such a law. Hence the fate of the bill is very uncertain, as it is impossible to figure out strength enough either in the House or Senate to pass it over a veto.

Field-Marshal Von Roon, the great Geroan General and Minister of War and Marine, died yesterday at the age of 76. He was almost born a soldier, receiving his edu-cation at the Berlin Barracks and entering the Prussian army at 16 as Second Lieuten-ant. Through various stages of promotion he rose in 1846 to the position of Military Governor to Prince FREDERICK CHARLES. He been thirty-seven years in service before reached the grade of Colonel, which ocoursed in 1856, but his advancement from time forth was rapid and steady. In War, and two years later was in addition made ster of Marine. His part was that of an organizer of the armies of Prussia in the campaigns of 1864 and 1866, and of united my in the war with France in 1870, while upon Von MOLTEE devolved the chief

Senator Conkling's "greatest efforts" are ost invariably called forth by the pendency of a nomination to office, and it has ally happened that when the question of on or rejection hung in the balance, the highly-wrought condition of the Senator's nerves has rendered him peculiarly liable to become insulting and offensive to brother Senators. And it is not always a New York nomination that fires his temper to the boiling point. Just now it is about a Rhode Island officeholder that he has had a furious row with Gen. BURNSIDE, whom he is said to have grossly affronted in executive session on Saturday, and who retorted with such bitterness and vehemence as to startle the grave Senators with a sudden sense of lity of the affair leading to serious Mr. Conkling's next "greatest rt" evidently should be to keep from ing a bully of himself upon slight prov-

tion that the excessive endurance and strain which would be considered criminally cruel if exacted of a horse is not less so in the case of the woman pedestrian, LaChapelle, who, after having accomplished the useless task of 2,700 quarter-miles in as many quarter-hours, is egged on to continue the terrible tax on her energies by tryin to do 300 quarter-mules in 300 fifth to do 300 quarter-miles in 300 fifth-hours. Somebody is making money out of this half-dead woman, whose suffer-ings and privations would excite the keenest pity if imposed upon her by some savage taskmaster in the heart of Africa. The painful exhibition is evidently incited by It is time the distressing torture were so shamefully overtaxed.

The condition of Archbishop Puscent's finances, as revealed by the latest developments, is that of more hopeless and appalling insolvency than had been supposed, the liabilities being now estimated at \$4,000,000, while the assets will not exceed \$700,000, independent of the church property of which the Archbishop is the Trus-tee, but which, according to a de-cision rendered by Chief-Justice Tangy, cannot be held for debts contracted outside of his legitimate official capacity. All of these liabilities are of this character, and the money must be raised in some other way. A lottery seems to be the scheme most in favor among the friends of the Church who are trying to devise some way out of the enormous entanglement in which the Archbishop is involved.

The Kansas Legislature has taken a highhanded step in committing the manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Topeka to the Sergeant at Arms for impris-onment for refusing to disclose the contents of the dispatches that passed relative to the recent Senatorial contest. As the manager acted under the instructions of the Company, it is now the duty of the Company to defend its agent, and to make a test case at once before the Supreme Court upon the merits, that it may be judicially determined more right to seize private dispatches than it has to seize private letters. It is time that some decision was reached in the mat-ter, that the public may know whether private communications by telegraph are to be protected against the periodical raids of mousing politicians.

THE LAST OF THE CURRENCY-TINKERING. The action of the House of Representatives in laying on the table the bill to repeal the Resumption law, and the amendments thereto, by the decisive vote of 141 ayes to 110 noes, has signaled the last gasp of flat folly and final acquiescence in the success of re-sumption. The original of the bill thus contemptuously pushed aside sine die was passed by this same House of Representatives at its previous session by two-thirds majority. The fact that it received at its unexpected revival only two-fifths of the votes marks the progress of events during the past few months, and fairly indicates the great and healthy change of sentiment on the whole subject. It is probable that many of those who voted on Saturday with Ewing and Krilley to keep the subject alive were prompted to do so by a weak and ridiculous desire to be "consistent" with their former utterances, and that they rejoice secretly at this final elimination of the currency question from the politics of the day.

It may be predicted with safety that the proposition to re-open the issue, which has ust mustered 110 votes,-a decrease of 70 from the number that voted on the same side at the last session, -would not receive much more than half that number if there were any likelihood of its being revived in

the succeeding Congress.

A conservative Republican Senate pro ected the people of this country last year from a rash and damaging repeal of the Recountry of all the dvantage of five years' weary progress in the direction of a return to sound and stable currency, and when that repeal would have been followed by the wildest fiat foolishness ever dreamt of, and by a disturbance of | too sharp to ride in comfort; and the conyears. Profiting by this restraint put upon the recklessness of the demagogues of the House, the Secretary of the Treasury proceeded, under the law of 1875, to prepare the way for full and successful resum at the date promised. His preparations were so thorough and ample, and inspired so much confidence in the accomplishment and permanence of the purpose in view, that the Government notes steadily and gradually appreciated in value till, on Jan. 1, 1879, the announcement that they would be redeemed in coin on presentation created scarcely ripple of excitement, met with no demand for coin, and only found a grateful response in a relief from past confusion and in the nopefulness of future uniformity and stability in the currency of the nation.

This public confidence has been fully just tified, and the fruits of resumption are already being sensibly manifested by increase ctivity in commerce and improvement in the demand for labor. It would have been unparalleled temerity on the part of Conress, to be righteously punished by the people, had that body taken upon itself to emarrass and prevent the restoration of proserity which is now going on so bravely.

Tom Ewino, the lingering prophet of expiring Fiatism, sought to justify his proposed interference to undo what has been done, by stating that the Government has sold \$100. 000,000 of bonds for gold and continues to pay interest thereon at the rate of 4 or 41 per cent per annum, in order to accumulate the requisite coin-reserve for resumption purposes. He chose to ignore, however, the act that the Government never made so good an investment for itself and the people as in that very transaction. That sale of \$100,000,000 of low-interest bonds for coin and the results which it helped bring about have enabled the Government, the 1st of January, to convert \$200,000,000 of 6 per cents into 4 per cents, and thereby accomplish within less then two months a saving equal to the entire investment in coin on account of resumption. This process of converting the national debt into rate of interest at which only Great Britain and the United States can borrow money will save the Government ten times every year what it will cost to maintain the coin reserve ecessary to a specie basis. The saving of est to the people at large by reason of the same influence is almost beyond computation. States, counties, cities, corporations, and private individuals who owe thousands millions are borrowing money to-day at 2 or 3 per cent lower rates of interest than ney would be obliged to pay on the basis of an irredeemable, uncertain, and vaccillating currency. The Illinois, Wisconsin, and Indiana Legislatures will, at this session, reduce the maximum rate of interest allowed by law from 10 to 8 per cent. The Michi gan Legislature will probably reduce the egal rate in that State to 7 per cent, and other States will make similar reductions Cook County is now borrowing money on ! per cent twenty-year bonds, and the City of Chicago could readily convert its 7 per cents into 5 per cents if the former were due. rapidly as they mature, and the farmers their mortgages at a like reduction. These are some of the fruits of resumption, and the

on the \$100,000,000 in coin lying in Treasury to secure them.

The advocates of resumption pro

expansion of the currency as one of the results of carrying out the law. There has been an enormous expansion in various ways. First, these same 4 per cents which the American people have been taking so freely furnish one element of expansion; the currency paid for them comes out again, and they themselves, being exactly at par, can be made to do the service of currency on any occasion when desired. Sec an expansion of the currency has been produced by the enduring appreciation of the greenbacks and National bank notes; the rolume of the currency Jan. 1, 1879, was larger than that of Jan. 1, 1878, by the addition of the percentage of increased value during that period. Thirdly, there has been expansion by the release of greenbacks held as reserves in banks, since com is rapidly taking the place of such greenbacks, ar thus indirectly but effectually coming in to actual use. Fourthly, there enormous expansion by reason of the in-creased confidence of everybody in the improvement of prices and enlargement of trade. some years past, it has actually been profitable to hoard greenbacks and banknotes, since they practically earned an interest while lying in safes and vaults by their steady gain in purchasing value. All this has ceased, and the holders of currency are now anxious to invest it in something will earn an interest thereon. This inclination has brought out millions upon millions of money looking for investment; and such investment, going on and increasing constant ly, will stimulate prices and speculation in the very way in which the deluded Fiatists hoped to accomplish by false and transient inflation.

Were it not for the happy conclusion.

which has been reached in this matter ther would be good cause to single out for punishment every man who voted on Saturday to deprive the country of all the benefits and advantages incident to enduring specieresumption. Since their efforts were futile, however, it is enough to remember them rather as fools than as deliberate cor spirators against the welfare of the nation They failed, and in that measure saved themselves from the full measure of punishment which success would ultimately have brought upon them, but they cannot escape popular contempt for the Quixotic effort to break down resumption after it has been fully established. They were mostly Demo crats, and largely those who retire shortly to private life. Thanks to the preponder ance of good sense, considerably develope by the result of last fall's election, this last attempt to interfere with the progress of ousiness recovery has been a ludicrous fiasco; some good may come of it as an assurance that there will be no more currency tinkering in this country for years to com

ng in time from the sad fate of SAMUEL J. TILDEN, who was once a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, Mr. TIL-DEN stands before the country to-day with a reputation very much damaged in the estimation of all good men, because he either voluntarily consented to a conspiracy to purhase the Electoral votes he needed to make him President, or he had reason to suspect that something of the sort was going on among his intimate associates, and he kept himself "purposely ignorant" of what was transin his immediate interest. It is not of much consequence which horn of the dilemma Mr. TILDEN takes, either one being has been guilty of and responsible for a premeditated attempt to debauch the public morals and defeat the will of a majority of the American people by the unlawful use of money. This is the sentence already passed upon TILDEN, and we greatly fear that the learned and profound Senator from Ohio has not studied the moral chases of the TILDEN shipwreck with as much critical acumen as will be wholesome for him in the future. Mr. TILDEN's political career and example ought to be to other Democratic andidates for the Presidency what the red lights are on a railroad, the signal of danger ahead, and whenever they are seen it is high time to shut off the steam and whistle down brakes. Mr. THUBMAN's great anxiety to be nominated by his party in 1880 for the highest office known to our Constitution has eemed to inspire him with a zeal in parti-anship that is likely to overleap itself and destroy its victim. TILDEN's crookdness and vicious methods manifested them selves when he took the head out of his bar'l" of money at the St. Louis Convention, and those suspicions of irregularity be fore the election led to the detection of the cipher dispatches and the shameful exposures of conspiracy and corruption that have since startled the country.

Mr. Thurman's recent course does not inpire us with the hope that he has thoroughly bserved the TILDEN flasco, or that he intends to profit thereby. His last September "flop" on the currency question, when he wantonly abandoned the time-honored and raditional policy of the Democratic party in favoring honest money and espoused an absurd and illogical "idee," was not calculated to win the approbation of intelligent men, or to induce the public to admire the profundity of his statesmanship, or to give him the credit of being a sincere and upright man. He is just now hard at work in Washington apparently trying to supplement his bad blunder on the subject of finance by others of a political and partisan nature that will soon return to plague the inventor. The recent political row raised in Congress, which now threatens the country with the expense and excitement of an extra session hed its origin in the fertile brain of the Sen ator from Ohio. He is not only guilty of concecting certain partisan measures and forcing their adoption by the Democratic caucus, but the means and the methods that he recommended his party followers in Congress to, resort to in order to ingraft such nefarious legislation upon the statute-books were eminently unpatriotic, mean, and unstatesmanlike, and utterly unworthy of any man who aspires to be the Chief Magistrate of a great nation. So intent is Mr. Thus-MAN to secure the vote of the Solid South in the accomplishment of his personal ambition that he proposed, as Mr. Hall expressed it, "to take boldly and violently the whole body of criminal law regarding elections and repeal it." Not content in urging the Democratic majority in Congress to deliberately aid that party in the South to com any sort of frauds upon the elective franchise that the party leaders pleased, and eliminate all laws from the statute-

ment forced to stop unless the Republican minority would consent to accept such vicious and nefarious legislation.

That is Mr. TRUMAN's last bid for the support of the Solid South in the next Democratic National Convention that makes up the ticket for the campaign of 1880. When the Senator from Ohio first brought forward this infamous proposition in cauc and urged the extraordinary rule of proceed-ing by which it could be forced through the House, it was denounced as revolutions by such fair-minded men as BAYARD, Delaware, and KERNAN, of New York, who still entertain some respect for fair play and the Confederate Brigadiers to be resisted, and the Democratic majority was committed to it at once. The angry political discussions that greeted this immoral plan of TRURMAN's to enable ballot-box stuffers and bulldozers to escape the just punishment of their crimes was not unexpected, and if the Republicans in Congress had not resisted it to the uttermost the loyal people of the country would have severely criticised and denounced their unpatriotic action. It is their solemn duty to protect all men in the South in the exercise of the elective franchise to the extent of their ability, and the country will be satisfied with nothing else. With Mr. THURMAN and his agitators and confederates belongs the credit of planning vicious legislation and adopting questionable methods of securing it. Why is it Northern candidates for the

Presidency will continue to read the lessons of history backwards, and continue to delude themselves with the idea that the South holds the keys to the political Kingdom of Heaven that they wish to enter? Look at DANIEL WEBSTER, LEWIS CASS, STEPHEN A. Douglas, MILLARD FILLMORE, and all others who wooed all their lives this soiled dove of the Southern Cross, but never won her over to their soft embrace. And we say to Mr. THURMAN, "Beware! She is fooling thee."

"HOIST WITH THEIR OWN PETARS." Week by week and day by day the labors of the Potter Investigating Committee draw toward a close. The session has already been so protracted, the cloud of witnesses in attendance has seemed so illimitable and vast, that a weary and long-suffering country might well have exclaimed, "What! will the line stretch out to the crack o' doom?" For nine long months the Committee have pursued their tedious task; and if they are numan they must rejoice that it is so nearly inished. A few more witnesses to appear before them, a few more questions asked and answered, then the report, the dismal mass of testimony to be printed in ponderous volames, which no one who can help it will ever read, -and then we fervently trust "the rest s silence." To the members of the Committee, if not to a few of the witnesses who have figured before them, that silence must be the most grateful thing in the wide world.

What the report of the Committee will be, s a matter in which the public feel but little interest. The public has long since come to look upon the thing as an interminable and well-nigh insufferable bore, relieved only by the humor, and the surprises, and sensations which it has developed. Whatever the verdict of the investigators, the public has already forestalled it by a very raw but very direct one of its own as to the chief results changed by the most elaborate conclusions of the Committee. It is, in effect, as to the nvestigated, that they have proved themliars that if they haven't stolen Electoral votes it must be because they couldn't; and to the investigators, the verdict is-"Hoist with their own petars."

Two features of the investigation have mainly attracted attention: the sensational character of some of the testimeny and the complete reversal which has taken place since the beginning of the investigation in the direction toward which it has tended. Just how that reversal has been brought about we doubt if even the Committee themselves quite understand. Starting out as a Democratic measure, whose avowed purpose was to unearth and place on record the country the frauds by which it was charged that Mr. HAYES was made President the inquiry not only failed to substantiate such accusations, but developed so much evidence of a determined and concerted purpose to elect TILDEN by fraud bribery that the direction of the tack was speedily turned, and Democratic party have since been actively ecupied in keeping on the defensive. Those who went forth to shear have come back no only without the large crop of spoils which they had hoped to gather, but with a suspiciously meagre amount of their natural woolly covering. So complete has been the change from attack to defense that an imression has become general that the movement is a Republican one, originated for the purpose of investigating Mr. TILDEN and his uglemen in the last campaign. The fact that it has taken this shape of its own accord, and in spite of the efforts to make Democratic capital out of it for the next campaign, is a sufficient comment on the relative force of the estimony on either side. This testimony may be summed up as proving that, while no actual fraud was established in Louisians yet the political methods most approved in that perplexing and complexing region are not such as would form a desirable model for other States. But all that was discovered there that could be a reproach to the Republican party sinks into invisible insignificance when compared with the revelations of Democratic deviltry in Florida, South Carolina, and Oregon, where Presidential Electors and Returning Boards were dickered for like so many goods and chattels. That more purchases were not consummated is evidently due less to conscience than to niggardliness on the part of those who owned or controlled the all-potent "bar"." From a standpoint of literary ability the umors of the investigation are the richest part of its developments. Some future John PHENIX will find in them material for huorons treatment which will justify him, if o one else, in reading the report of Committee. Then we shall see again all the motley characters and incidents that have given that variety which was the spice of the investigation. We shall behold once more the volatile JENES, and shall admire her audacity, if not her propriety, as she quietly bullies the Committee, and even dares again to beard BEN BUTLER in his den, the Chairman in his chair. But fervently do we hope to be spared further acquaintance with Axpenson, who is not a pleasant reminder of the investigation, and whose colossal lying belongs more strictly to the region the sublime than of the humorou When, however, our genial chronicler reach

burg and Paris, all illuminated by the reflec-tion from Chonin's Oregonian nose, will blend in the hands of such an artist into a most enlivening picture. The scene when Mr. Tripen appears before the Committee to testify that he "hardly ever" tells a lie, hould be touched as gently as possible; but the New York Tribune must not be forgot ten, whose claim to have first discovered the true inwardness of the cipher dispatches will probably go into history as one of the ation. The Democratic engineers, who nishing results to themselves and their arty, will doubtless be put under contribu ion for a share of the pleasantry of the oceast say with Hamlet:

'For 'tie the sport to have the engineer Hoist with his own petar. THE "TENABLE AND ENDURING LINE"

The legislation of the National Congress has at last reached that pitch which ought to be satisfactory to Mr. HENRY WATTERSON, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journa That paper of the 17th inst. contains a leading article upon the "duty of Democrats which is unusually plain-spoken, and has less of that exaggeration, sentimentalism, and sophomorical rhetoric which Mr. War-TERSON recently complained were characteristic of the South, and in which he himself indulges at times very beautifu'ly. In the article we find at last the great object for which he has been working so many years, expressed in very plain language. He says 'For ten years the Courier-Journal has had but one aim and object,—the unification of the opposition to Radicalism on a line not only tenable but enduring. In order to achieve this, the abrogation of many obsolete ideas and the dissipation of many misleading prejudices were needed, and to these we have devoted ourselves without ceremony." And again: "The trouble with Democrats is that they are perpetually gushing and boshing, and going off half-cocked as it were." The line which is "tenable has at last been reached in Congress by the Democrats, and if they are not driven from that line it will be made "enduring." That line is the unification of the South by permission to stuff ballot-boxes with impunity to beat opposing majorities, by the abroga tion of all national control over nation elections, and by the removal of Supervisor of Election so that there shall be no check upon Democratic illegal voting. The repea of the Federal election statutes is the de mand made upon the people of this country by the late Confederate States and by the party of which Mr. WATTERSON is one of the ecognized Southern leaders. So long as the enti-fraud law confronts them there is som check on the work of destroying majoriies in the Republican parts of South and in the great State of New York. To prevent Republicans in the South from voting at all in the Republican States or disricts, and to restore Tammany to the suc essful system of operation by which it perpetrated its monstrous and unblush frauds in the first GRANT campaign, are th objects of the BLACKBURN-WOOD legislation which has suddenly been sprung upon the House. Not only to make the line ble," but also "enduring," comes the bill from the same source to take away from the National Government all control over the national census and relegate it to the Gov-ernors of the States, thus enabling the Southern Governors to increase the number of their population and representation at will and thus control the House permanently.

The Southern purpose conten removal of every safeguard of every Republican voter in the South; the prostitution of the elective franchise to corrupt and fraudu lent ends; the repeal of every law that provides a penalty for such infamy; the in crease of representation by a fraudulent census; the practical disfranchisement of the entire Republican party in the South, and the restoration of the Tammany naturalization machinery in New York which in 1868 suppressed the Republican majority in that State. Mr. GARPIELD completely covered the ground when he said to the Southern Brigadiers: "You seek to cut out a section living section, from the criminal laws of the United States, and to say that callot-box stuffing, fraud at elections, intimidation, outrages poisoning the very fountain springs of the elective franchise shall be no crime, and that the mashinery by which such crime can be punished shall be destroyed." Mr. WATTERSON may think that his line is a " tenable and endur ng one," and that the solidification of the South has reached that point where any nenace may be offered to the North with mpunity. The North, however, to use Mr. WATTERSON'S own words, does not "gush or go off half-cocked." It may move slowly, but it will move very sure, and Mr. WATTERSON may rely upon it that the Northern people will not stand idly-by and witness the consummation of his ten years' labor without a protest that will astonish him by its vigor and emphasis.

AN ARGUMENT FOR LABOR-SAVING IM-

PROVEMENTS.

The argument made by Charles Carleton Corrin before the Congressional Committee upon the labor question, in January last, as been issued in pamphlet form from the Government Printing-Office, and is an accession of great value to the history of that question. Mr. Corrin has made a study of it for many years, and brings to its discussion an exhaustive citation of facts and figures, and a rich fund of illustration bearg upon the vexed question of the results of labor-saving machinery. While the points which he makes have often been stated before by writers upon the subject, he presents them in a new and stronger light, and fortifies them with incontrovertible statistics. The paper in question is an exhaustive one, and will be regarded as the strongest and most complete argument that has yet been made in favor of labor-saving machinery. Perhaps no section of this country employed labor-saving machinery to such an the results there may be accepted as applying to its use everywhere. Mr. Corrin shows by a long compilation of figures that the increase of earnings since 1860 is 24.4 of expense 14.5 as compared with 1860, and this on a basis of 60 hours per week as against 76; hours in 1860, thus showing that the laborer is getting one-fourth more wages and buying one-fourth more with his money. As compared with 1850, the earnings are

from 40 to 60 per cent greater, and the

cost of living is but 14 per cent in

excess of what it was in 1860, while the great mass of the people are better

the great mass of the people are better fed, clothed, and housed, and in possession

of more of the comforts of life, than they

have ever been before in the history of the world. As Mr. Corrin says: "The com-

When the three-million subsidy to John ROACH'S Brazil Steamship Line passed the Senate last Thursday night, two of the members in effect broke their pairs to secure the passage of the job. The were only present thirty-eight unpaired stators, which was not a quorum, when ators FERRY, of Michigan, and Pappoor, of but paired off, voted in the negative in or to make a quorum,—their votes raising the

forts and conveniences of life have vastly dishonorable trick of the honorable increased. In other words, each hou men the three-million subsidy swindle country was carried through the Senate. It has more and better material things to use and to consume than it had formerly; the increase in consumption has kept pace with the increase of production. The laborer at the end of his career to-day may have laid up nothing, but it is a good deal that during John Roach's steamers that they should be be like he have in John Roach's steamers that they should be taxed to support them. It is reported withhis life he has lived in a weoden house with out contradiction or denial that the line is doing well and making money now. Why, a carpet and decent furniture produced by the manufacturer, instead of in a hovel with a dirt floor and logs to sit upon. This inthen, should John Roach be permitted to stick his band into the Public Treasury and creased production he has consumed. He has not destroyed it as a fire destroys; he extract \$300,000 a year to uphold a private business which is already profitable and payhas worn it out in enjoying it, and this is the fate of most things that are produced for the ing well? We also propound the use of man." The introduction of improved machinery in any establishment means a questions to Senators Ingalis, of Kansas, Kirkwood, of Iowa, Saunders, of Nebraska. larger production and a cheaper product. A cheaper product always implies a larger con-sumption, because if things are cheap people and WINDOM, of Minnesota. It is very strange to see Senators whose constituents have no the slightest interest in John Roach's schemes voting away their money for the enwill buy more of them. For instance, if an richment of that individual automatic machine should be constructed that would make boots and shoes for little more There have been quite a number of rumors than the cost of leather, thousands more of boots and shoes would be used, and there would be an increase of labor not only in making the machines and distributing the product, but in getting out the leather. Be sides that, the development of invention constantly leads to new industries. "Many branches of trade and business to-day would

be impossible without steam transportation

and telegraphs. The habits and powers o

business men have been greatly modified by

the sleeping-car. The Bessemer process for

making steel not only employs, certainly in

process, but it has made possible many

things which the old process forbade from the high cost." The fallacy of the oppo-

nents of labor-saving machinery lies in the

assumption that as many articles would be

while the reverse of this is true. More arti-

cles are produced, more are consumed, and

Take the case of the railroad, for instance,

the most prominent of all labor-saving ma-

chines, and one against which a great outery

has been made upon the ground that it would diminish labor and reduce the number

of horses and wagons used in transportation

production has called for a larger number of

horses and wagons in transportation to and from stations. Besides this, it is to be con-

sidered that thousands upon thousands of

men are given employment in building the

locomotives, baggage, passenger, and sleep-ing-ears; in rolling rails, repairing rolling

stock, bridges, and viaducts; in building

depots and warehouses; and that every rail-

road has a small army of men upon its pay-

rolls. It has developed new industries not

directly under its management that call for

increased labor. It opens up great sections

of the country for new settlers, and dots the

region through which it passes with farms,

villages, factories, and mines,-all busy with

labor. Thousands of men must be engaged getting out coal and ore to meet

its demands. Every new farm that is

started in the great Northwest makes a new

field for labor, and the moment that the

farmer commences operations some mechanic

in the East must go to work to supply him

with tools. He feeds the mechanic and the

nechanic furnishes him with his products,

and in the meantime a third man is set to

work carrying the exchanges between them.

The argument may be summed up in the broad assertion that labor-saving machinery

ncreases the wages of the laborer and the

amount he can purchase with his wages;

and that it increases production, which is al-

ways followed by an increase of the tion and consequently by an increase of the area of labor and the opening up of new in-

dustries; and these propositions rest not

upon mere assertion, but are susceptible of

statistical proof to those who are so blind

As the Common Council seem to have for

otten all about the conditions in the ordi

nances passed in 1872, granting the right of

way to several railroads, to enter the city, i

may be well to remind them of the fact tha

these railways are obliged to build viaducu

by the terms of their contracts with the city.

The language used in all those ordinances

substantially the same. It reads as follows

"The permission, authority, and privilege ereby granted are upon the express condition that

the said railroad company shall erect and maintain viaducts over any of its said tracks, or any stree

or streets of said city which may be crossed by its

Works of said city may, from time to time, require, and erect and construct the approaches to all each visducts with proper areas on either side of

such approaches; said approaches to have an elevation of not more than one foot to every forty feet in length thereof; And

provided, however, that when any such yiedne

cannot be built at any such street-crossing without the same be built over the track or tracks of

some other railroad company or com-

obliged to join with such other last-men-tioned railroad company or companies in the construction and maintenance of such vinduct, and

to pay their fair proportion of the cost of such via fact or viaducts; and if such other railroad com-

pany or companies shall not join in the erection o

any such viaduct, then if the proportion of such other company shall be otherwise pravided, the said (Chicago & Canada Southern, and the Chicago

said (Chicago & Canada Nouthern, and the Chicago & Illinois River Railroad Companies, or any other roads that may be named) companies shall pay their fair proportion of the cost of such viaduct."

These conditions or others in almost iden-

tical language apply to all the railroad com-

panies that have obtained right of way into the city during the last seven years. Three

viaducts, with their approaches, and filling, and areas, were built by the railroad com-

panies in 1873-'74 under those ordinancer

and special agreements with the old roads.

The city was only at the expense of paying

the cost of raising the houses on either side

of the approaches to the new grade, and this

is all the expense the city should ever be re-

quired to meet. The railroads make the

street obstructions that cause the necessity

reason and justice be required of the railroad companies is to furnish the public safe and

by vialucts. The old companies, with whom

no special agreements have been made to

erect viaducts, can be forced to do so by the

City Council under its police powers and au-

thority to clear the street-crossings of dan-

gerous obstructions and provide for the

safety of the persons and vehicles of the

bstructed means of crossing their tracks

of viaducts, and the very least that can

that they will not see.

roads and operating them: in manufac

On the other hand, the immensely-increas

more labor is required in the production.

by the old method as by the new,

this country, far more men than the

affoat in regard to the object of Postmaster Palmer's sudden visit to Washington. By one report the anxious public was informed that Mr. Palmer went to Washington to confer with the authorities concerning the removal of the Post-Office, and another was that his removal was much more imminent than the removal of the office, and that he had gone forward to propitiate the powers that be, if he could. But we believe that common rumor is a liar in both in-stances, and that we are able to reveal the true cause of Mr. PALMER's visit to the Federal Capital. A local Washington paper asserts— when giving an account of the LOGAN reception there, which took place on the evening of the 20th—that the first man to meet and welcome LOGAN as he stepped from the train was Post-master Palmer, of Chicago. But just here arises another important question that is some what puzzling, to-wit: Did John go down to Washington on purpose to help keep Frank in office, or did Frank go down as a kind of rerupner for JOHN -- a sort of JOHN the Bar city of magnificent distances, "Prepare ye the way for black Jack, and make his path smooth and straight to Willard's Hotel"? In either case it was kind in one friend to do it for the

cause to complain of having been too much praised in these columns; but we must go out of honest word the other night when he denounced the John Roach Subsidy bill as "one of the dirtiest jobs that he had ever known in Congress." Such characterization must have been somewhat emphatic and significant when it is remembered that the Tall Sycamore has been a good many years in Congress, and is supposed to be familiar with about every scheme that has been proposed in Washington of late for rob-bing the National Treasury under one pretense or another. This ROACH business overtops them all, VOORHEES declares, and is really worthy of the good old days when salary-grabs, and back-pay, and Credit-Mobiliers were in order. Possibly we are to have, with the resumption of methods of legislation, and may be that the lobby at Washington has seen the bow of promise again spanning the political heavens, and is inspired to new hope and courage by recent Senatorial events.

Says the New York Tribune: "Are we never to know the exact truth, or even the approximate truth, respecting the operation of the Prohibitory law in Maine? A report has just been made by Mr. INGRAHAM, of Portland, which is full of discouraging statements. According to NEAL Dow, who sends a letter to cording to NELL DOW, who sends a letter to that effect about once a month to be published in England, the policy of Prohibition has un-coeded perfectly in diminishing crime, in lesses-ing the aggregate of pauperism, and in redu-ing cases of drunkenness. Mr. INGRAHAM tells the Legislature in his report that under the operation of the law drunkenness has increase the number of lunatics made so by hard drinkwith liquors, draining the State of millions of dollars, while the amount paid by counties for enforcing the law reaches the sum of \$300,000 each annually. Who is right, Mr. Dow or Mr. A London paper says that Mr. ELI JOHNSON,

the sculptor, is now receiving sittings from Mr. JOHN B. GOUGH for a statue, and that "Mr. Gough will be represented in one of his favor-ite attitudes when delivering an oration." We don't quite understand this. "Sittings" for a statue representing. Mr. Gough "in one of his favorite attitudes when delivering an oration"—that's absurd. If the item had said "is now receiving somersaults," or something of that kind—that would have been intelligible. And we are also somewhat at a loss to understand which one of Mr. Gouen's favorite attitudes is to be reproduced in marble, or if the orator has invented a totally new one for the express purpose. A colossal statue of Mr. Gouns jumping up and cracking his heels together, and splitting his coat up the back, for instance, though it thing, seems to us to offer remarkable difficul-ties in technical treatment.

The Ottawa Kanucks appear to be slow and awkward in getting the hang of the Royal Court etiquette introduced into the Dominion since the advent of the Princess. An exchange

Says:

Ottawa is the natural centre of the lumber trade and not of the society of the Dominion, and the good people who go to the Viceregal drawing-rooms and are admitted to the presence of Royalty are out of their element. At the reception on Saturday evening there were fewer high-necked dresses worn than were seen the previous evening, and the wearers of low-necked dresses are said to have gone as far as fashion permits and somewhat further than decency demands. When the presentation began many of the isdies lost their heads and were completely unnerved. More than one bowed to the Marquis and forgot to acknowledge the presence of the Princess, but the latter, it is a comfort to learn, did not notice the omission, and bowed as the unwitting offender against sacred etiquette passed out. Gentlemen also made a good deal of fun. Many advancesi, and, spreading their hands, give the Eastern salnam as nearly as European attire permitted, while others bowed the head, and peered from beneath the eyebrows at the face of Royalty.

The brawling BANNING, of Cincionati, who olds a seat in Congress by the votes of victed repeaters, is very anxious to have the Congressional Supervisor law repealed, as it defeated him last fall by preventing the old game of ballot-box-stuffing. He has lifted his voice against "the infamous Election law" before retiring into obscurity. If it had not been for that odious measure a large part of his con-stituency would not have been thrust into the Penitentiary, and would have been sufficiently industrious in voting for his second term to have re-elected him. He can speak with great feeling on the subject, for he is a conspicuo sufferer. Next to counting the tissue-ballot which a son of chivalry crams into a ballot-box to "redeem" his State, there is nothing more son of freedom who is voting early and often for

THE TRIBUNE is enabled to make public to day the most important piece of literary gossip America has had for a long while. HENET WARD BEECHER has contracted with a leading publisher to write his autobiography, and is at present engaged on the work. The story of the great preacher's successive advances in religious liberalism and of the developments of his won-derful mind will have a rare psychological and philosophical interest, and his own account of the Tilton scandal will be eagerly awaited by quite another, and if possible a larger, class of readers. By the way, the story about Mr. Benchen's carnings in the Hera d was from and to end a sheer fabrication, concocted by Jos

A recent Glasgow strike of riveters on steam-ships has ended quite disastrously to the strikers. It appears that the 400 riveters who struck work

on the Clyde last Oc duction of 7% per ce to be taken on again are told that the wor now perfectly well-rather by men not for g, and by non-unic 70,000, or £14,000. oss of much more but for the strike woi tracts which it wa a great increase of th face of these facts, th locomotive works of struck, by order of ought to make the afty-four hours long of only lifty-one. It strike succeeding w It was probably a n

was a singular coinci sidy for carrying the and Brazil, Ex-Secret be seen Jodging ab rooms of the Senate (Cabinet officer who quitted his high post ing to do with the ill; but then the c presence when such cussion gave rise to garding the bonesty of tions. Belknar is a man, and yet he somen to the spect gallery watching the It is a little curio that the negroes and

be engaged in passing allian-Mail Subsidy boldest and baldest A man who served lature in 1869 has ju essional allowand He says he was too about drawing his mark that the gent three-ply cheek is

LOGAN, the Senate o

insurance business, as official in the Charter They are now finding in oats, and the heart throbs with a wild, d will be regarded by y the prosaic and unace

Another squadron of-war is to be forme practice of naval evo alternations of hope orizon with powerf Our esteemed contare unduly excited

Mutual Insurance

less premium and get —that's about the size for not bewaring sufficients sisters of his con into trouble in Engia

The St. Louis pay running away with a n omit to say that the

ber of the New York quite prominent amon Grevy plays billie The Chinaman h

Boer-hunting is on Mr. Fronde is one constant visitors. Lord Houghton the coming summer. \$78,000 since last oc

The army must n Mr. Blaine's gre question: There's po The attempt of permanent residents misqueue.

The King of Bur oid Bismarck. He has dred heads. Mr. Kearney is r great curse to this It would appear sary. Else why is M

Mr. Tilden's he carlous, and he is nea the White House. York Tribune: is said erest in that paper. An exchange of disprint for barrel. President Hayes

aily, but he always Water is not the r o mankind, that it use Boyton would be drown A Philadelphia p Joaquin Miller say his native woods; and the public, and probab Young man, look

ankrupt with only Mr. Tilden is fill old and feeble, and trust he is also lavi Rose Terry Cook

mit to memory every d Dictionary. Yet this poetry habit. Mrs. Livermore Other Side of the Wi tands the whisky.

The hanging of ouisville last Tuesday indication of such me Martin, and Mrs. Jenk Stanley's departs for the purpose of che Zolus with his elephan wespon with half the d recent book, the Zulu

Joe Coburn, the p York policeman a coup sent to the State's Prior ing to secure a pardon killed a New York p

AMUSEMENTS.

GERMAN DRAMA.

and he ought to be well supported to enable him to keep up to the present standard. The house

last evening was quite large, yet not as large as the excellence of the entertainment

deserved. There were swo pieces performed, and they were brought out for the special purpose of showing Miss Lina Wassman, the brilliant soubrette, in her best light. The first play was a comedy entitled "Richeliou's Erster Wassengang" (Richelieu's First Campaign), with

was a comedy entitled "Richelicu's Erster Waffengang" (Richelicu's First Camoaign), with Miss Wassman as young Miche ies. She played the young, headstrong duke to perfection, and she looked and dressed the character as well as she acted it. The applause that she received must have shown her how well her acting was appreciated. Though the principal burden of the olay lay upon the shoulders of Miss Wassman, yet the other parts were not neglected. In fact, all of them were rendered in a first-class manner, making as rounded and smooth a performance as has ever been produced in the city. Special favorable mention is due to Miss Kuhn and Mrs. Horn, the former as Duchess of Richelieus, and the latter as her mother, the Duchess of Roballes, and the latter as her mother, the Duchess of Roballes. The dresses worn by Miss Kuhn were especially rich and tasteful, but all others in the cast also dressed well and becomingly. The appointments and scenery were all worthy of praise. The afterplece was Offenbach's operetta "Hanni Weint und Hansi Lacht," with Miss Wassman in the double role of Hanni-Hanci. This little musical gem is very familiar to most German theatre-goers, having been performed here quite often. The principal object in bringing it out was to show that Miss Wassman could sing almost as well as she could act, and she did. Her Hanni and Hanci were as finely acted and sung as could have been expected by Mr. Offenbach himself. The three gentlemen who appeared with Miss Wassman in the operetta acted exceedingly well, but their singing was below mediocrity.

MAPLESON IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuns.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—Something less than

thirty thousand dollars was the amount taken out of the city by the two Colonels who com-

mand the great operatic alliance. Things

worked very much as forecast in THE TRIBUNE

correspondence. People waited to see how the first performance went off. Minnie Hauk opened in "Faust" to a house worth less than \$2,000, and then Gerster raised that figure 50

that the season would be a financial success, for

Gerster took as she did everywhere, and Minnie Hauk (flaced all memory of Kellogg by her re-

markable performance of Carmen. The mistake

of the season was in announcing "The Hugue-

nots." It is too heavy, and the people will not have it. "Trovatore" was given instead, on

account of the illness of Foli, and probably bet-

ter than it was ever sung at the Academy.

When the announcement of the change was

bula" on Thursday night, when an apology was

made for Foli, who was boarse, and Frapolli

was not well, but not sick enough to ask for an

excuse. The matines drew an even \$4,000. They were just footing up the bouse, and found

it to be \$3,998, when some gentleman was kind enough to come up and buy an admission-ticket which brought it up to the even sum. Satur-

made there were only two tickets exchi The largest receipts of the week were for rather a mediocre performance of "Sonnam

e people of Michigan of Nebraska have in mers that they should be sem. It is reported with-or denial that the line is king money now. Why, ROACH be permitted to the Public Treasury and ready profitable and pay. ors Ingalis, of Kansas SAUNDERS, of Nebraska sota. It is very strange se constituents have not rest in John Roace's y their money for the en-dividual.

afte a number of rumors the object of Postmaste it to Washington. By one ablic was informed that Mr. shington to confer with the ig the removal of the Postwas that his re noval was rumor is a liar in both in-are able to reveal the true ant question that is some-rit: Did John go down to nose to help keep FRANK BANK go down as a kind of ,—a sort of John the I nces, "Prepare ye the illard's Hotel"? In either one friend to do it for the

s, of Indiana, has never had having been, too much y that he spoke a true and idv bill as "one of the had ever known in Conterization must have been and significant when it is ngton of late for rob ACH business overtops them ares, and is really worthy ays when salary-grabs, and ve, with the resumption of turn to other extravagant on has seen the bow of ning the political heavens,

Tribune: "Are we never ling the operation of the Maine? A report has just INGRAHAM, of Portland, e a month to be published ley of Prohibition has sucpauperism, and in reduc-ness. Mr. Ingramam tells drunkenness has increased; ics made so by hard drink-ed in the hospitals; Massances have supplied Maine ng the State of millions of mount paid by counties for saches the sum of \$200,000 is right, Mr. Dow or Mr.

receiving sittings from Mr. or a statue, and that "Mr. delivering an oration." We and this. "Sittings" for a Mr. Gough "in one of his nen delivering an oration "— the item had said "is now alts," or something of that alts," or something of that have been intelligible. And hat at a loss to understand lovem's favorite attitudes is marble, or if the orator has new one for the express pur-latue of Mr. Goven jumping heels together, and splitting ack, for instance, though it s-like and all that kind of to offer remarkable difficulks appear to be slow and

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al centre of the lumber trade of the Dominion, and the of the Viceregal drawing-rooms be presence of Royality are out the reception on Saturday were high-necked dresses worm revious evening, and the wearesses are said to have gone as and somewhat further than When the presentation began with their heads and were comfort han one bowed to the acknowledge the presence of latter, it is a comfort to learn, mission, and bowed as the unsut sacred eliquette passed out. It is a comfort to learn, also on, and bowed as the unsut sacred eliquette passed out. It is a comfort to learn, also on, and bowed as the unsut sacred eliquette passed out. It is a comfort to learn, also on, and bowed as the passed out. It is a comfort to learn, also on, and bowed as the passed out.

very anxious to have the ous Election law" before a large part of his conhave been thrust into the for his second term t He can speak with great t, for he is a conspicuous counting the tissue-ballots lay crams into a ballot-box tate, there is nothing more erfere with an enlightened is voting early and often for

enabled to make public to ant piece of literary gossip or a long while. HENET contracted with a leading ve a rare psychological and st, and his own account of will be eagerly awaited by f possible a larger, class of ay, the story about Mr. in the Hera d was from and

strike of riveters on steam-disastrously to the strikers. 30 riveters who struck work

on the Clyde last October, on account of a reduction of 734 per cent, have been petitioning to be taken on again at the reduction. They are told that the work which they abandoned is now perfectly well done by apprentices, or rather oy men not formerly instructed in rivet-, and by non-union riveters. Reckoning up there has been a less to the 400 strikers of \$70,000, or £14,000. This does not include the loss of much more to thousands of others who but for the strike would have been employed in the shipyards, the loss to the locality of several contracts which it was necessary to decline, and a great increase of the unemployed. Yet, in the face of these facts, the workingmen in the great locomotive works of Messrs. Dubs have just struck, by order of their Union, because it is sought to make the working week in Scotland afty-four hours long, as it is in England, instead of only fifty-one. It will probably end like that of the riveters. There is not much hope for a strike succeeding while trade is dull, prices alling, and the labor market over-supplied.

It was probably a mere accident-and, yet it was a singular coincidence—that, during the de-bate in the Sepate on the bill granting a sub-sidy for carrying the mails between this country be seen dodging about the corridors and antecooms of the Senate Chamber. Of course, the Cabinet officer who sold Indian Agencies and quitted his high position in disgrace had nothto do with the passage of JOHN ROACH's bill; but then the circumstance of Belknap's presence when such a measure was under discussion gave rise to some painful reflections re-garding the honesty of men in high official positions. Belknar is a very fine-looking gentle-man, and yet he appeared like a bird of evil omen to the spectators as he sat there in the gallery watching the progress of that bad de-

It is a little curious that the very moment that the negroes and Washington ex-clerks were marching up Pennsylvania avenue to the strains of inspiring music as an escort for Senator-elect LOGAN, the Senate of the United States should be engaged in passing the John Roach Braglian-Mail Subsidy bill, probably one of the boldest and baldest swindles ever perpetrated under the color of law in this country.

A man who served in the Connecticut Legisture in 1869 has just put in a claim for his sessional allowance, plus ten years' interest. He says he was too busy at the time to think about drawing his pay. It is needless to remark that the gentleman who possesses this three-ply cheek is connected with the lifeinsurance business, and used to be a prominent official in the Charter Oak Company.

They are now finding vanilla in pine-sap and in oats, and the heart of the average young man throbs with a wild, desperate hope that by the eginning of the heated term this year ice-cream will be regarded by young ladies of fashion in the prosale and unacceptable light of so much sawdust or oatmeal porridge.

Another equadron of German iron-clad menof-war is to be formed during spring for the practice of naval evolutions, and the Coroners along the chalky cliffs of Albion are torn with alternations of hope and fear, and sweep the horizon with powerful telescopes from dawn to

Our esteemed contemporaries in New York are unduly excited over the action of the Mutual Insurance Company in reducing its rates. The policy-holder will pay 15 per cent less premium and get 15 per cent less dividend,

The Rev. ERED BELL has to leave Brooklyn for not bewaring sufficiently of the widows and other sisters of his congregation, and he has got vindication by the Courts. We see nothing for FRED but the platform or the poor-house.

The St. Louis papers tell about the horses running away with a newly-married couple, but omit to say that the animals were scared by catching a glimpse of the bride.

Dr. I. f. HAYES, the Arcticexplorer, is a memher of the New York State Legislature, and quite prominent among polarticians.

PERSONALS.

Grevy plays billiards and smokes. The Chinaman has not where to lay his

Boer-hunting is one of Cetewayo's favorite Mr. Froude is one of Mr. Carlyle's most

Lord Houghton will revisit this country

Adelina Patti cleared her throat and \$76,000 since last october. The army must not be reduced. It is not

higenough now to keep road-agents from "holding it up." Mr. Blaine's great speech on the Chinese

"BURIED ALIVE."

Another Version of the Story of the Incarceration of Margaret Reck.

Peter Reck's Family Physician Tells What He Knows About the Case.

He Claims Margaret Was Idiotic from

the Age of Fifteen

Years ;

And that the Father Did Everything to Ameliorate Her Condition and Make Her Comfortable.

To the Editor of The Tribune. TROY GROVE III Feby 22d 1879-in your issue of the 17th inst. I see an article from your Men-dota correspondent, relating the horrors of a daughter being locked up in a room for 16 years. because of disobedience to ber father. Over which article stand the captious lie—Buried Alive. While some parts of said article may be true. yet it teems with wilful. Black, Malicious falsehoods. And by the writer, must be known to be such. The father referred to was one Peter Reck; and the victim, his daughter Margaret. She was born in Germany in the year 1843. And with her parents came to America in 1846. Landing in Peru III in the month of August. And three weeks later her mother died. & not three years as stated by THE TRIBUNE of 17. Peter Reck moved to Troy Grove, and put his older children out among his neighbors to earn their food & clothing. As he was then a man of limited means, and himself wholly unable to support them. In the year 1849 he was married to Miss Barbara Kratz. that tyranical she devil of a step mother as your reputable Mendota correspondent is satis-tied to name her—Peter Reck had two daughters born to him by this second wife, both of whom are now living, and are quite intelliger notwithstanding, they may not have enjoved the advantages of high schools, enjoyed by your regular correspondent, they will compare favorably with him intellectually, and in some other directions far excel—They would never be guilty of wilfuilty giving to the public, such a batch of infamous falshoods, as appears in THE TRIBUNE of the 17th, and bearing the caption Buñed Alive—I say they are falshoods, wilfully stated, & given to the public, because your reporter evaded the truth & the facts in the case, which were available and at his pleasure, did he want them. As some of our county papers, a few weeks since, made some similar charges against Mr. Reck, I took occasion through the columns of the Mendota Buletin-News, to reply to them, and then, & there, I offered such proof of the falsity of these charges that by your correspondent, and no one else could be gotten out of the way. All your correspondent was asked to do, was to call at my office and examine my books of account, which show day & date of Margarets filhess, and the facts connected with the case at that time. Bu: hired and petted as he undoubtedly was, to evade the facts, and for the securing of public opinion to have some bearing in the courts to which the case will undoubtedly be carried, and where those detending the now dead man against the vile slanders & libel, are only abxious to have it heard.

1 came to Troy Grove in 1855, and from that time, for 23 years I have been physician regular, in the Peter Reck family. In the month of May on the 23d 1838, the very time Margaret was 15 years of age. I was consulted relative to the ill health of the girl, by her father. I requested him to bring her to my office, which he did on the 4th day of June. And in looking up the case, I found the physical difficulty one, of Dysmenorrhaa. And from the father I also learned her former bistory, noticing myself, that she was by no means bright. I asked the father how long since her her mind was failing—his answer was—for some years—and that of late she was growing notwithstanding, they may not have enjoyed the advantages of high schools, enjoyed by your

opinion which was that physically she might recover, but mentally never—As it was one of those cases, at that age of female life, which very often gets beyond the skill of the medical man—On the 19th same month. I was requested to call to see her at her home, which I did—then & there only to affirm my former outside. I was requested a consultation, which was granted, and I think on the 17th day of the next month, July, Dr. Scosek from Feru was called to see her. We disagreeing as to the result of the treatment in the case. I gave it over to his care. After many months of trial, he acknowledged his inability to accomplish any rood, the patient was again put under my care—but never after that gave her any medicine. Seeing that her menual faculties were gradually fading out, I advised entire freedom of the farm, watching her constantly. She was sent to Peru to the catholic sisters, with the hope of learning her to do some little work, but they sent her back, as they could so nothing with or for her. Some sime subsequently, she left a small note on the table stating that she was going to Mendota or Peru. In a day or two after, she was found at the latter place. & by her brother was brought back home. Her father then wanted to know, whether she could not be benefitted by sending her to some one of the insane asylums? I experienced quite a difficulty in getting him to understand the difference in the terms insane and idooy—I explained it to mim in this way—insanity was a deraugh mind. & idiooy was a weakness & loss of that faculty—and told him. that I was to doubtful as to her being benefitted. The father then procured for her a horse & saddle, he seating her in the saddle on the horse, and for hours at a time. he had been the saddle on the horse, and for hours at a time. he had been to the lying to make things & life pleasant for her—alo of the house over the farm. thereby trying to make things & life pleasant for her—alo of the hours of the hours of the horse of t

biguously now to keep read-quest from "holding fig."

Mr. Blaine's grinat speach on the Chinese for the Chinese and the Chinese should be compared to the control of the Chinese for the Chine

she has for care, the income of the homestead, containing 80 acres of land, and the improvements. Mary Reck the youngest daughter of the second wife is her custodian—her compensation is much too inadequate—by full one half, and yet right here comes the other side to this awful case. The hetrs, by at least some of them, and children of the first wife are exceedingly jealous of Mary getting too much bay. for taking care of Margaret, and they have secured the influence of two of the trustees to try to get Mary out, and one of the older ones in her place. It is not the poor unfortunate Margaret at the bottom, but dollars and cents is the consuceration, as must be apparent to the public, by the conduct of the older family manifested during the former years of the girls incarceration. And I venture & hazzard nothing when I state, that nearly the whole difficulty originated through the spoiling two poor farmers by making two still poorer trustees out of them to care for Marrarct Reck. Elevation to said office has ruined them. Peter Reck did liberally give towards erecting a church, and had he not died so suddenly, he was always liberal in that direction. The physician attending him in his last sickness states to me, that he died with some spasmodic affection of the heart, & not foul play. I might say much more in reply to the statement in the The Tribune but I have said enough to satisfy any unpredjudiced mind, and I have stated only such facts as can by good proof be wholly & fully established. Which will undoubtedly be did before long by the proper authorities.

Way nut have the name of your Mendota correspondent signed to his article, so the public knows who the faisifyer is.

W. G. Howze.

years, giving entirely nev and handsome sets to old "Trovatore," for the Academy has a vast quantity of old scenery on hand in most excellent condition. The same night Galassi had a row with Ardtif did not think that the public called for, and when he was forced to go on he walk-d down to the foot-lights, and, before singing, teld the conductor in the choicest Italian, "to go to—St. Louis,"—or words to that effect. Ardtif took no notice of it until after the performance, aithough the semark was heard and understood by some of the audience, and it was all over the house before the last act was sung. The next day he (Mr. Arditi) politely and firmly remarked to Col. Mapleson that he would never again conduct for Signor Galassi until he had acologized for the insult. The belligerent Italian objected, but finally came down, and asked pardon.

It was curious to note how the bouquets were thrown. Col. Mapleson sopears to have other uses for his money than in buying bouquets for his own prime donne, and there was hardly a bouquet shown—though they were numbered like "his sisters and his cousins and his aunts," by the dozen every night—that was not made of the choicest of rosebuds and bought for use. They would keep on drooping all through the performance, and sometimes when the singer was called out at the end of the opers she would get every one that was left in the boxes.

I wonder if the jeuness dore in Chicago is just like those we see here. I hove not, for we have some o: the very worst. Witness the following. It was the talk of the putty-faced swell who came in and stood up by the side of a very pretty girl just in froot of me:

"Aw, d'lighted to see you looking so well, Miss Dashaway. Lovely performance, isn't it' Don't think I ever heard a lovelier. Aw, I've such news to tell you. I've just been presented to Marie Roze. Yass, she's up in the left box. Presented by her husband, too. His name's Mapleson. She's puffactly lovely—yass—charming, I asshu you."

Miss Dashaway doesn't like so much praise of the fair Mar

Presented by her husband, too. His name's Mapleson. She's puffactly lovely—yaas—charming, I asshu you."

Miss Dashaway doesn't like so much praise of the fair Marie, and responds coldly:

"I understand she has a very poor complexion."

"Aw yaas; but she conceals it so well, you know. And then her history is so romantic, you know. Daughter of a real Count, you know, and all that sort of thing. Stolen in infance by gypsies and made to sing around the streets, you know. Wasn't it romantie! But i yas going to tell you about Haverly, Mapleson's partner, you know, who manages the opera company. Well, fourteen years ago, I'm told, he was a bootblack. Yaas, positively, real bootblack—'shine 'em up,' and all that sort of thing. Awfully horrid, wasn't it! Well, now he's awfully rich, you know, and Mrs. Haverly has a valet or courier who follows her around to see that somebody don't steal her diamonds. Fact, weally. Well, the other night Haverly and his wife had the Prince of Wales' box at the opera all to themselves, and kept the courier posted outside the door like a sentinel the whole evening. Wasn't it ludicrous!"

Then Arditi strikes up and the putty-faced swell subsided.

It is yet too soon to tell what the future has The German performance at Hooley's last evening was another genuine success, and gave further proof of the competency and efficiency of Mr. Hoechster's new company. It is but fair to say that a betpany. It is but fair to say that a better German company than this has never before played in this city, and it is hardly probable that there is a superior one in this country at present. The Germans here are indebted to Mr. Hoechster for rescuing the German drama in this city from the low level to which it had been allowed to descend during the last and the first part of this season, and he country to be well supported to enable him.

like a sentinel the whole evening. Wasn't it ludicrous?"

Then Arditi strikes up and the putty-faced swell subsided.

It is yet too soon to tell what the future has in store for the alliance. Both Mapleson and Haverly seem very much pleased with results. Besides the percentage agreed upon, Col. Mapleson had a certain guarantee. He has to have so much any way, and if the receipts exceeded the figure named then they divided in accordance with the agreed percentage. The receipts never feel below the minlamm except in St. Louis. And it is a noticeable fact that not once in three years does an operatic manager take any money out of St. Louis. Why is it? Col. Mapleson is also welf pleased with the manner in which Haverly has carried out his contract. Mr. Henry Mapleson said that they had asked for nothing which Col. Haverly had not promptly and willingly granted, and he had done much more than he had agreed to in every place. Both are fortunate in the choice of their agents. Mr. Davis has the happy facuity of putting himself at once on the best of terms with all the people that he has to meet, and he is a thorough business man in every respect. Mr. Croft has looxed after the other side, and the two have worked together very smoothly, leaving nothing undone. When Col. Haverly arrived here the night before the opening everything had been attended to, and there was nothing for him except to \$\textit{\textit{e}}\$ and the two have worked together very smoothly, leaving nothing undone. When Col. Haverly arrived here the night before the opening everything had been attended to, and there was nothing for him except to \$\textit{\textit{e}}\$ and the two have worked together very smoothly, leaving nothing undone. When Col. Haverly arrived here the night before the opening everything had been attended to, and there was nothing for him except to \$\textit{e}\$ and draw something like \$10,000 that had been placed in bank. The advance sale in Baitimore was almost as much, \$-\$9,000.

From Baitimore the company returns to New York for

Forza Del Destino" and "Ruy Blas." She will go to Paris to run them over with La Grange in the summer. November will see them all back again probably.

MUSICAL NOTES. The Liederkranz of St. Louis will give Verdi's 'Requiem' on Thursday evening next. Wilhelmi bade farewell to New Orleans or the 20th, and played in Memphis on the 21st.

The Ford troupe give "Pinafore" in Cleveland this evening, and the Adah Richmond troupe will give it in Hartford, while Mrs. Oates brings up the rear with the same in St. Louis. The Mapleson troupe commence their second New York season this evening with "Lucia."
"Lobengrin" will be given on Wednesday evening, "Carmen" Friday evening, and "Sounambula" Saturday afternoon. On Thursday evening the troupe will give "Don Giovanni" in Brooklyn.

The seventh concert by the Thomas orchestra will be given next. Thursday evening, the performance including Schubert's Symphony in C major, Beethoven's "Coriolanus Overture," and Wagner's "Ride of the Valkyries." Miss Marie Van will sing a concert aria by Mozart and a scena and aria from "Don Carlos." Marie Van will sing a concert aria by Mozart and a scena and aria from "Don Carlos."

The midyear concert, which took place Saturday evening at Park Institute, was remarkable for presenting a number of composers not usually found on school concerts. The instrumental numbers were "Lucia," Ascher (Miss Brown); Lachner's "March and Variations" (Miss Silva); Gottschalk's "Marche de Nuet" (Miss Hackley); Rubinstein's "Fifth Barcarolle" (Miss Cunningham); Moniuszko's "Polonaise Characteristic" (Miss Crane); and the "Octave Study" of Kullak (Miss Newcomb), the latter by memory. The vocal numbers, by pupils of Miss Munger, were equaly fine, consisting of Campana's trio, "Mio Madre" (Messrs. Bacon, James, and Schith); Sullivan's "Orpheus and his Lute" (Miss Norton); Schubert's quartet, "The Lord is my Shepherd," elegantly sung; Blumenthal's "Message" (Miss Bacon); and Schumann's "Dear Loving Sisters" (Miss James). The concert was concluded with Mr. Liebling's splendid performance of Mme. Riva-King's concert-parabase of Strauss' "Vienna Boubons." The young ladies acquitted themselves in an extremely creditable manner, as indeed they could scarcely help doing for so fine an audience, including as it did a considerable number of the best music connoissieurs of the city.

The following extract from a private latter.

number of the best music connoissieurs of the city.

The following extract from a private letter from London, dated I'eb. 6, will be of local interest: "I send you within programme of the first Philharmonic Concert of the season, as I know you will be interested in it. Arabella Goddard I think you have heard. She seems quite a favorite here. Ame. Patey has a voice of great volume, ranging very low, but lacks expression and modulation. Miss Thursby, you will see, is to sing March 6. I heard her last month sing a song at Minister Welsn's reception for Gen. Grant, and I thought I had never heard her in better voice. She is singing a good deal in the provinces. I do not know if she has sung before for the Philharmonie. It is, you know, the highest in tone and orthodoxy of any of the musical societies. Mrs. Oscood, whom you know, is a great favorite and sings at most of the "Ballad Concert" series, as does Antoinette Stirling. I heard Antoinette in the Royal Albert Hall (which is said to hold 10,000 people) in the "Messian." Limited range, but great nothoa and richness in the middle register of her voice. George McFarren, poor fellow, is almost quite bilind. He has to dictate to his wife, who, I imagine, needs little instruction or suggestion on matters of music or art generally. I met her not long since at a musical given at my friend's. Dr. Julius Althaus, house, and was impressed with her general ability. She certainly is a well-informed, bright woman."

MILITARY RECEPTION.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna. CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Feb. 22.—The military recep-CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Feb. 22.—The military reception given by Company D of the Ninth Regiment I.N.G., of this city, last night, in honor of the visit of Brig.-Gen. forrance and staff, and the accompanying officers of the First, and Sixth Regiments and Danville Battery, was a most brilliant affair as such things go. The visitors arrived at 2:30 p. m., and spent the remainder of daylight in visiting the ludustrial University, where a calisthenic drill by the lady students, and a battallon drill by the six companies of cadets, served to amuse and instruct the visitors. About 200 persons attended the reception

CRIME.

THIEVES. medal Dispatch to The Tribune. UISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 23.—After the seco act of "Camille" last night, a loud scream was heard in the direction of Modjeska's dressingheard in the direction of Modjeska's dressing-room. The actress, on entering the apartment, beheld two men in the act of leaping down from a window, having evidently attempted to steal her diamonds. The cry brought other members of the company and the officer of the theatre, who gave chase, but falled to capture the thieves. A number of foots of houses had been scaled to reach the desired location.

HOMICIDE. WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 23.—Frank Williamson shot and instantly killed Louis Wilson, at Broomsville, Monroe County, O., on Friday afternoon. The difficulty originated about a borse-race. Wilson leaves a wife and three children. Williamson was arrested on Saturday morning and jailed at Woodsfield.

ANOTHER COUNTY TREASURER. St. Louis, Feb. 23.—The Globe-Democrat Hiswatha, Kau, special says: "J. T. Rochm. Treasurer of Brown County, has been arrested for embezzling \$14,500 of the county's funds in 1876 and 1877, and will have a preliminary examination in a few days.

Health of New Orleans.

New Orleans.

New Orleans Picaguns.

The city is perfectly healthy. It is as healthy as any citvin the world. It is not only as healthy as any citvin the world. but, we yenture to say, it is by far the pleasantest place in the civilized world to which a stranger can now resort, if he wants to find perfect salubrity, clear skies, a genial temperature, the balmy air of spring, the odors of violet and roses, and all the delights of the opening spring.

E'en though the face be not so fair,
And beauty may be all but flown,
Dear ladies, you need not despair,
If Sozodont you make your own;
And brush your teeth and mooth with skill,
You'll fascinate and conquer still.

BUSINESS NOTICES. "The license of the sun and air" to tan, freckle, and chap the skin is removed by the use of Caswell's Camphor Ice Lotion.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobac CATABBH REMEDIES.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE

CATARRH & Instantly Relieves and Perma-

nently Cures

Speezing or Read Colds, called Acute Catarrh; thick, yellow, and foul mattery accumulations in the Nasal passages, called Chronic Catarrh; rotting and sloughing of the bones of the nose with discharges of loathsome matter tinged with blood, and ulcerations often extending to the Ear. Eye, Throat, and Lungs, called Ulcerative Catarrh. Also Hay Fever, Nervous Readache, Dizzipess. Clouded Memory, Depression of Spirits, and Loss of Nerve Power.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

A GREAT AND SUCCESSFUL REMEDY.—During the alarming prevalence of Catarrh, it is gratifying to note the success and popularity of Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh. From a very small beginning, this remedy has, in a few brief seasons, attained to the height of popular favor, in the extent of its sales and the frequency of its cures. Certainly no remedy can boast of better references from physicians, druggists, and well-known citizens, who have freely given their testimony in its favor. The fact that physicians' prescriptions for it are to be found on file in many of our best drug stores must create a warm feeling in its favor, and pave the way for its universal use as a standard remedy for Catarrh.—Bosion Journal.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE

has no rivals. It admits of none. Wherever it it is used it is instantly successful. One after another the worthless concections for Catarrh, put forth by ignorant and unscrupulous men, have sunk into obscurity. To-day it is the acknowledged specific for Catarrh from Novs Scotia to California, from Oregon to Florida. Price, with Improved Inhaler, Treatise, and Directions, \$1. Sold by all Druggists.

COLLINS'
VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

Electricity and Healing Balsams.
The Medical Giants of
the World.

Electricity is the grandest curative and restorative agent in medicine. It will restore suspended animation when all other means fall. As here united with the choicest Medicinal Gums and Balsams known to the healing art, its application to any part of the body produces the most grateful and instantaneous relief from Pain. These Plasters put new life into the Weak and Sleepy Muscles, strengthen the Lame and Painful Back, draw Inflammation from the Liver and Kidneys, stimulate the Stomach and Bowels, and, when placed over the pit of the Stomach, core Dyspepsis and Indigestion, prevent Ague, Malaria, and Contagious Diseases, and in many ways relieve the sufferings of mankind.

Price, 25 Cents.

Be careful to obtain Collins' Voltaic Elec-tric Plasters, lest some worthless porous plaster be given you. Sold by all Druggists. NEW PUBLICATIONS. THE-SEASIDE LIBRARY.

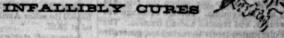
The Banker's Daughter.

THE FIRESIDE COMPANION, No. 563, contains the opening chapters of the new story, "THE BANK-EK'S PAUGHT CR." adapted from the celebrated play of the same name, by Brosson thewars, now running in the Union Square Theatre, New York. The same paper also contains theopening chapters of James Pays's new story, "UNDict ONE HOOF." The words and music of the following enga are given away with The Fireside Companion: Comic song and chorus, "Like a Turk," with No. 563; the words—complete—of the comic opers, "H. M. S. PINAFORE," also the words and music of the tong and chorus, "When I Was a Lad, "with No. 562; "He to same Englishman, "song and chorus, with No. 562; "I'm Called Little Entiercus," song and chorus, with No. 562; "I'm Called Little Entiercus," song and chorus, with No. 562; "I'm Called Little Entiercus," song and chorus, with No. 562; "I'm Called Little Entiercus," song and chorus, with No. 562; "I'm Called Little Entiercus," song and chorus, with No. 562; "I'm Called Little Entiercus," song and chorus, with No. 562; "I'm Called Little Entiercus," song and chorus, with No. 562; "I'm Called Little Entiercus," song and chorus, with No. 562; "I'm Called Little Entiercus," song and chorus, with No. 562; "I'm Called Little Entiercus," song and chorus, with No. 562; "I'm Called Little Entiercus," song and chorus, with No. 562; "I'm Called Little Entiercus," song and chorus with Sc. 355; "Refrain, Audacious for the Pays of the School of the

CUTICURA, CUTICURA BESOLVENT.

SALT RHEUM.

(uticura THE GREAT SKIN CURE.



Salt Rheum or Eczema, Ring Worm, Tetter, Psoriasis, Pemphigus. Impetigo, Leprosy, Prurigo, Milk Crust, Barbers' Itch. Jackson's Itch, Scald Head, Dandruff, Ulcers, and Old Sores.

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER. Drungists and Chemists, of Boston, Mass., respectfully informable and those afflicted with apparently incurable affections of the Skin and Scale that they have seded after sight years of study and experiment in obtaining from Original Products, never, that we, sefore used is medicine, a parely Skin and Scale Specific of the consistency of jelly, which there to be an infallable care for every kind of Skin Disease, from the worst cases of Salt Black.

Humor of the Face

Humor of the Face

and Hoad Cared. A Terrible Case.

Messrs. Where & Poythan—Gralismen: To say that I am grateful. Is only a poor expression of my feelings, but it is the best word can use, for I feel it in every sense of the word. I have been a great sufferer with skin diseases for the last twelve (12) years. My beat and face being covered with sores, I could not rest with the burning heat and itching of the parts affected, and was confined to my house for weeks at a time. My disease has been called Rezerma, of a most aggravated type, by many obysicians, only I done if ever fully understood by any of them. It was more like a combination of several skin humors. I have spent much money seeking a cure, and in 1807 I went to Europe, and consulted some of the best physicians in London. I received temporary relief only, for in the spring it would break out again as bad as ever. When I came back to Boeson, I was teld by many friends that Dr. — (whose reputation for the cure of those diseases was of the highest order) could cure me. I followed his advice for six months, and I can wafely say, without any improvement. I tried other physicians, and among them Dr. — of Eart Boston, and Dr. — of city proper, but all to no purpose. They did me no goon; their remedies were so ineffectual that at no time did I feel that a cure would result from them.

I have swallowed five hundred sreenie pills, 5-20 grain, and taken bottle after bottle of internal remedies, besides all the external applications I have used, but the effect was the same. I became satisfied that I could not be cured, but might be kept from retting worse.

Now, about three months ago, Mr. Meeban, ag rentleman well known to Boston people, called my attention to your Coricuna, and promised wonderful results if I would only make a trial. He told me of his own experience with it, and so persevered on me that I went with him to a drug store and bought two large boxes of Curicuna, and some soap, and commenced to use it according to the directions to the letter, feelin

Endorsed

By Prominent Citizens of Boston.

We know Mr. William Taylor to be a well-known citizen of Boston. His long service in the Legislature of Massachusetts and the Common Council of Boston, and his wide business experience in this city, have given him a large circle of friends and acquaintances who would cheerfully join as in endorsing his trustworthiness if they were invited to do so.

CHAS. H. TAYLOR.

CHAS. H. TAYLOR.

Affidavit and Statement

of Charles Reynolds. CHARLES REYNOLDS
FASHIONABLE HAIS-DESSING R
29 GREEN-ST., BOSTO FASHIONABLE HAIS-DESSING ROOMS.

28 GREEN-ST., BOSTON.

I hereby certify that I have been a hair-dresser for twenty-six years; am well known to Bostonians: that during this time I have had among my customers many afflicted with various forms of skin and scalp diseases, but never have seen so severe a case as that of William Tay or, hereto annexed. The humor covered every part of his face, ears, and scalp. I further certify that I have shaved the said Taylor, whenever it has been possible to do so, for the last five years, and during this time there was no abstement in the severity of the disease, or approach to a cure,—although, to my knowledge, constantly under medical treatment,—until be began the use of the Cuticurs and Cuticurs Resolvent, which have effected, in the short space of three months, a perfect cure.

CHARLES REYNOLDS.

SUPPOLE, 88.

Suppole, ss.

Then personally appeared the said Charles Reynolds, and made oath that the foregoing statement, by him subscribed, is true.

Before me,
CHAS. S. LINCOLN,
Justice of the Peace.

CHAS. S. LINCOLN,
Justice of the Peace.

Cautron.—If possible use the Cutticua Soap
for cleansing the skin and scalp when diseased.
Also for ulcers and sores. Most soaps irritate and
inflame these tender surfaces and retard a cure.
The Cutticua Soap is a daily, almost hourly,
necessity in treating skin diseases.

Citicura Resolvent,

The Great Parifying Agent,

Por the treatment of ecrofula, scrofulous, cancerous, and canker humors, such as bronchocele, gottre, or swelled neck, cancer (in the incipent stages, and where the virus is inherited), cancerous humors, tumors, and enlargements, canker and canker humors, mercurial and lead poleoning, enlargement, ulceration, and exfoliation of the bones, ulcers, sores, abscesses, carboncles, boils, milk leg, fever sores, crysipelas sores, swelled sore leg, old sores and wounda, and such other manifestations of scrofula as hip disease, percosis, and other affections of the conek, inflammation of the eyes, runulur sores in the ears, and ulceration of the eyes, runulur sores in the ears, and ulceration of the hasal cavilies, tonsils, and throat, is well night infallible. The reason it is so is found in its solisty to attack and destroy the grens of inherited and contagious diseases. It strikes at the root of the great cause of disease. The life-blood, freed from corrupting impurities by the Resolvent, builds up and beautifies every part of the human anatomy with the radiance of perfect health.

In all skin and Totlet Soap, sporopristally named after the great remedy from which it draws its curative properties, is of a delicate materal in curative properties, is of a delicate matera The Great Parifying Agent,
For the treatment of scrofula, scrofulous, cancerous, and canker humors, such as bronchocele,
gottre, or swelled neck, cancer (in the incipient
stages, and where the virus is inherited), cancerous humors, tumors, and enlargements,
canker and canker humors, mercurial and
lead poisoning, enlargement, ulceration, and
exfoliation of the bones, ulcers, sores, abscesses,
carbuncles, boils, milk leg, fever-aores, crysipelas
sores, swelled sore leg, old sores and wounds, and
such other manifestations of scrofula as hip disease,
spinal curvature, white swellings, rickets, caries,
necrosis, and other affections of the bones, infiammation of the eyes, running sores in the ears, and
ulceration of the rasal cavities, tonsils, and throat,
is well nich infallible. The reason it is so is found in
its ability to attack and destroy the germs of inherited and contagious diseases. It strikes at the root
of the great cause of disease,—poison boru of
scrofula and mercury. Under its healing and
restorative influence the elements of health supplant
those of disease. The life-blood, freed from corrupting imparties by the Resolvent, builds up and
beautifies every part of the human anatomy with
the radiance of purfect health.

In all skin and scalp diseases when the skin is

Salt Rheum

Covering the Body for Ten Years. Permanently Cared.

Law Ovrice or Cuas. Houghton.

17 Congress-st., Boston, Feo. 28, 1878.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter-Gentlemen: I feel it a duty to inform you, and through you all was a minterested to know the fact, that a most disagreesble and obstinate case of Salt Rasum or Eczems which has been under my personal observation from its first appearance to the present time-about ten (10) years—covering the greater portion of the patient's body and limbe with its peculian irritating and itching scan, and to which all the known methods of treating such disease had been applied without benefit, has completely disappeared, leaving a clean and healthy skin, under if few days of profuse application of Curicum.

I can and do hearthly advise all similarly affices to try the remedy which has been so effectual this case.

CAUTION—If procurable, use Curicuma Soar.

CAUTION-If procurable, use Cuticuna Soap

Eczema of the Scalp, Face,

and Limbs Cured After Years of Suffering Messra Weeks & Potter—Gentlemen: My friend and acquaintances will remember me as havin been for years afflicted with Eczema or Sait Rheum It covered my scalp, face, body, and limbs, an caused me great suffering. The appearance of m face made me miserable, not to speak of the burning heat and pain. I have been treated by Dr.—, of Cambridge, Dr.—, of Goston, and by Dr.—, considered the best in the city fe such diseases, without cure, and with but little benefit.

such diseases, without cure, and with each manabenefit.

After years of suffering, a thorough trial of all
remedies and the best payalosans, costing me hundreds of dollars, I am cured solely by your
CUTICURA for a very triffing sum of money.
Gentlemen, I cannot say enough in its praise.
It has made me a happy man. Very gratefully,
M. M. 18AACS.
230 West Canton-st., Boston, May 4, 1878.
CAUTION—If possible, use the CUTICURA SOAF.

A Young Lady's Story;

Dectors and Blood-Purifiers Failur

Note—We have not the young lady's permission to publish her name, which is therefore omitted the original letter may be seen at our office.

W. & P.

CAUTION. -If procurable, use Cuticuna

Scald Head on a Child

Cured—A Mass of Running Sores.

Mesers. Weeks & Potter—Dear Sire: It affords me great pleasure to testify to the remarkable heading and curative effect of your Curicura on mychild's head. He had an affection similar to Scald Head, which covered the entirescalp with one mass of running sores. The ltching was very severe, causing him to scratch it until it bled. For nine-teen months he had to wear an oliskin cap. After five applications of Curicura, we were able to domb his hair, and about one box carred him. This is simply remarkable, as he received the prescriptions of two physicians of high standing in our city without any apparent benefit, and was under various forms of treatment for nearly one year and a half. I am, gentlemen, yours very truly,

CALVIN W. SAWYER.

CHELSEA, Sept. 8, 1878.

CAUTION.—If procurable, use CUTICURA SOAP.

Children and Infants. More Cures of Skin and Scalp Affections.
Fred Rohrer, Esq., Cashier Stock Growers' National Bank, Pueblo, Colorado, writes: "I am so weil pleased with its effects on my haby that I cannot afford to be without it in my house. It is a wonderful cure, and is bound to become very popalar as soon as its virtues are known to the masses."

J. S. Weeks, Esq., Town Treasurer St. Albans, Vt., says in a letter dated May 28: "It works to a charm on my baby's face and head. Cured the head entirely, and has nearly cleaned the face of socs. I have recommended it to several, and Dr. Plant has ordered it for them." M. M. Chick, Esq., 41
Frankin street, Boston, says: "My little daughter 18 months old has what the doctors call eczems. We have tried most everything, and at last have used about a box of Curucuna, and she is almost a tew child, and we feel very happy."

CAUTION.—If procurable, use Curicuna Soap.

Citicura Soap.

CERTIFICATES OF PURITY.

STATE ASSAURN'S OFFICE AND LABORATORY, S. DANA RAYES, State Assayer and Chemist,
4 STATE STREET, Boston, May 24, 1878.

Messrs. Wreks & Porten: Gentlemen—I have analyzed the sample of Cuticuma received from you, with the following results: It does not contain any traces of metallic saits (such as those of mercury, lead, bismuth, etc.), nor of mineral substances. It is composed entirely of emolient ingredients of vegetable origin and of known curative values that are free from dangerous or corresive constituents. Respectfully,

B. DANA HAYES, State Assayer of Man

STATE ASSATER'S OFFICE AND LABORATORY,
4 STATE STREET, BOSTON, Oct. 11, 1878.

Hesers. Weeks & Potter: Gentlemen—I have analyzed a sample of Cuticura Soar received from you, with the following results:

It contains Cuticura, with the constituents of a pure, bland soap.

It does not contain either a pure, bland soap.

Respectfully,

S. DANA HAYES, State Assayer Massachusetts.

Curicuna, Curicuna Resolvent, and Curicuna Soar are for sale by all draggists and dealers.

Price of Caticura, 50 cents per box; large box, containing two and one-salf times the quantity of small box, \$1: six boxes for \$3. (Mailed on receipt of price.) Price of liesolvent, \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$3. (Cannot be sent by mail.) Three \$1 packages of each, or six of both, for \$5. Price of Soap, \$25 cents; six cakes, \$1.25. (By mail, \$0 cents; three \$75 cents.)

Prepared by WEERS & POTTER, Chemists and Druggis

360 Washington-st., Boston.

ication, concected by Jon

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FINANCIAL.

The past week was not marked by any unusual event in banking and financial circles generally. Business moved along quietly without any notable change till Friday, when the demand for currency became more active, and the price of New York exchange was irregular, between banks, but to the public the rate was steady at 1-10 premium. Foreign exchange was also weaker, and receded a small fraction. The banks discounted freely to customers, generally at 8 per cent. Sometimes 1@2 above were required, and for large parcels the same figures were conceded from the standard rate.

Saturday, Washington's Birthday, being a noliday, left us without our usual news.

In Railroad bonds, in New York on Thursday,

In Railroad bonds, in New York on Thursday, the transactions were again large, and the changes a prices quite important. The demand was especially active for Missouri, Kansas & Texas consolidated assented and do seconds,—the former rising from 55% to 54%, and the latter from 17% to 19%. C., C. & I. C. firsts rose from 62 to 64, on comparatively small purphesses. from 17% to 19¼. C., C. & I. C. firsts rose from 62 to 64, on comparatively small purchases. Kansas Pacific 6s of 1893, with coupon certificates, advanced 2½ per cent, to 112½, and do Denvér Division, with coupon-certificates, 1¼, to 97¼; do trust-receipts were steady at 96½ 90½; while do Incomes No. 16 sold at 28¾ 923½ 925½ 925½, as against 31½ at the close Wednesday. The New Jersey Central Issues opened a fraction lower, but subsequently became firm and recovered, except for Incomes, which sold at 61.—a decline of 3 per cent from the last reported sale. Boston, Hartford & Erie Firsts were 2½ per cent higher, selling at 33½. The St. Paul bonds cent higher, selling at 33½. The St. Paul bonds were arm and without material change. Winona & St. Peter Firsts advanced % per cent, to 106. Morris & Essex Construction bonds rose to 85,—this being the first recorded sale for some time past. Denver & Rio Grands Firsts rose to 91, and appearantly declined to 2014. Union sales of green fruits were fair. The bright sun shine called out the street fruit-venders, and in terior orders were more numerous.

The vessel owners held another meeting yesterday, and it is understood they decided to issue a circular to the lake vessel owners, asking them to piedge themselves not to accept less than 3c per bu for corn to Buffalo during the 91, and subsequently declined to 90%. Union Pacific Sinking Funds declined a fraction, selling Pacific Sinking Funds declared a fraction, selling at 1145; but do Land-Grants advanced nearly 1 per cent to 1144. Eric Fourths advanced 1/2 per cent, to 1061. Marietta & Cincinnati Firsts declined 2 per cent, to 92; and Toledo & Wabash olidated convertible, ex-coupons, 1/4, to

BANK EXCHANGES IN LEADING CITIES.

The New York Public of the 20th has the following in relation to bank changes:

The fluctuations in the total are mainly due to the strength of soculation fore during the latter half of January; outside of this city the increase in comparison, has been very steady and large. There is no room to doubt that the real revival of business, for which the country has waited so long, has actually commenced. And it is a good sign that it comes gradually, for there would be less reason to hope that a sudden and spasmodic improvement would prove enduring. The following shows the amount of exchanges for the week endurer Feb. 8 at San Francisco, and Feb. 15 at all other cities:

New York	\$452, 720, 433	\$348,070,424
Boston		61, 561, 258
Philadelphia	30, 223, 686	28, 874, 358
Chicago	17,807,94	16, 320, 394
New Orleans	11, 321, 187	12, 30, 9, 616
BL Louis	10, 155, 439	8, 368, 618
Cincinnati	10, 156, 759	10, 318, 251
Baltimore	9,819,065	9, 730, 713
San Francisco	6, 455, 6-0	9, 134, 740
Louisville	4. 450, 235	4,643,341
Pittsburg	3,632,407	3,500,166
Milwaukee	3, 256, 614	4, 728, 821
Providence	2,723,500	3, 390, 000
Cleveland	1.010,739	1, 344, 889
Indianopolis	1,048,808	986.644
New Haven	· 624,857	667, 698
Byracuse	239, 592	319,550
Lowell	235,490	237,969
Total	8615, 956, 945	\$499.418,219
Outside New York	163, 236, 542	156, 347, 795
The exchanges at Ne	w York are	less affected
than they have been rece	ntly by stock	operations
THE PARTY NAMED INCOME.	2 0 00	opening the same

The exchanges at New York are less affected than they have been recently by stook operations. The sales last week were only 1.049,042 snares, against 492,428 during the corresponding week last year. Deducting the parvalue of shares sold from exchanges, the amount would be \$347,816.000 last week, against \$293,827,000 last year,—a gain larger than appears at any of the chief commercial cities except St. Louis. The enlargement of traffic at St. Louis begins to look like a permanent diversion from some of the other cities of the Southwest. So it is difficult to see how Milwankee is to escape some permanent loss from the decided advantage which unusually large transactions have given to Chicago. The doings at Boston indicate a very heavy trace, especially when it is observed that the increase in quantities exchanged must have been about 10 per cent greater than the increase in values paid. Thus the increase of 4.4 per cent in values exchanged outside of New York must represent an increase of 14 or 15 per cent in quantities transferred.

GOLD IN HINDOSTAN.

GOLD IN HINDOSTAN. We take the following from the Alta Cali-

fornia of the 16th.

By way of China we have a report that a number By way of China we have a report that a number of rice quartz veins have been found in the Neilghery Mountains. In Southern Hindostan. The discoverer is H. Brough Smythe, who was for many years Secretary of the Board of Mines in the Colony of Victoria, and in that capacity prepared the annual reports familiar to students of mining industry. Having been removed from office in Melbourne, he was induced to make an examination of the Neilzhery Chain, and the result was that in the Wynnast district, twenty-five miles long by thirteen wide, he found ninely outcrops of auriferous quarta, from two to four feet in thickness, some of the rock containing \$1,000 and other of it as much as \$4,000 to the ton. It does not appear, from the statements of the newspapers of Deini and Calcutta, that any shafts have been sunk, or that the richness of the quartz has been ascertained in any way save by the assays of small specimens. Perhaps, therefore, the rich spote are mere pockets, that may be exhausted in a few weeks. However rich and numerous the lodes anght prove to be, there would be no opening for American adventurers. The Australian mines are nearer, and have the advantage of Government favor; but even with that, the chances will be in favor of the Hindoso for the labor. The country is densely settled; the people work for 10 or 15 cents a day; and the climate, only twelve degrees from the equator, is torrid and horrid. The Neilghery Mountains are near the western coast of the Hindos Peninsula, and rise to an elevation of 7,500 feet.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and ship-ments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 ding date twelve months ago:

PEARLY ASS	RECEI	PTS.	SHIPM	ENTS.	Stocks are light.
	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	Creamery
Flour, bris	12,400	27, 214	16, 178	10 050	Good to choice dairy
Flour, brls Wheat, bu Coru, bu Oats, bu Rye, bu Barley, bu Pork, brls Cut meats, ibs	62,829	27, 214 204, 735 146, 587	34, 978 73, 095	18, 252 182, 816 101, 084	Medium
Corn, bu	102, 108 33, 655	66, 116	73,095 17,035	101,084	Roll butter 8@15
Rye, bu	2,534	1,059	2, 285	38,430 1,582	
Barley, bu	8,452 150	18,825	10, 158	1,582 14,385	
Pork, bris Cuit meats, libs Latd, libs D, bocz, No Live bock, No Sheep, No Pouttry, libs. Game, pagas. Fuga, paga. Butter, lis. Cheese, bus. G. apples, bris.	213,960	821,715	2, 292, 244	6, 146, 143	was steady and firm at the quotations given below: Stark 22% Burlaps 4 bu. 12 Brigaton A. 22 Do, 5 bu 14 Otter Creek 1B Gunnies, single, 14@15 Lewiston 20 Do, double 23@24
Lard, los	199,030				Stark 22½ Burlaps, 4 bu 12 Brighton A 22 Do, 5 bu 14
Live bors, No.	18,517	2,431 41,082	376 6, 430 3, 717 2, 235	578	Otter Creek 19 Gunnies, single. 14@15 Lewiston 20 Do, double 23@24
Cattle, No	4.4.0	6,241	3,717	11, 144 5, 165	Lewiston 20 Do, double 23@24
Sheep, Ne	4,4.0 2,223 50,133	2,537	2,235	2,401	American 19 Wool sacks 40@45
Game, pkgs	50, 133 370 90, 263 1, 668 455	10,000	6, 365	83,851	CHEESE-In the cheese market tagre were no
Eggs, pags	370	85, 557	87.3 (U 1,719 306	118, 181	quotable changes. Trade continues satisfactory,
Choose bys	1,008	3,864	1.719	118, 181 2, 365	and prices are firm, as follows:
G. apples, bris.		600	308	6	
Choese, bxs G. appies, bris. Potatoes, bu Beans ba Hay, tons	667	947	\$337.5455(3).76h	419	August do 6%@7
Hay tons	120		457	97	Full sym
	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	The second second	- Street Street,	-	Low grades. 2 63
The following					L CUAL-Dealers report a continued good demand
of breadstuffs	and live	stock a	it this po	int dur-	at firm and steady rates. We quote:
ing the past 1	week, and	for th	e corres	ponding	at firm and steady rates. We quote: Lackawanna, large egg \$ 6.25 Lackawanna, nut 6.00@6.25 Lackawanna, nut 6.00@6.25 Lackawanna, range 6.50 Piedmont 7.00
weeks ending	as dated:	(MAG237)(0=)	Sangeon d	图2019年	Lackawanna, small egg 6.25
Flour, oris Wheat, bu	F	eb. 20 1	eb. 15,	Peb. 22	Lackawanna, range
Receipte-	3344	1879.	1879.	Feb. 23, 1878.	Piedmont 7.00
Flour, oris	Calculation	77, 668	78, 426	70,777	Blosspurg
Wheat, bu	3	86,006	401 , 936	DN4, 831	Caunel 6.50 Erie 5.50 Baltimore & Ohlo 4.50@5.00
Wheat, bu Corn, bu Onts, bu Rye, bu Barley, bu Dressed hogs Live nogs, No Cattle, No Shipments Flour, bris. Wheat, bu Corn, bu	6	90,545	723, 192	458, 053	Paltimore & Obla
Oats, Du	de un med	16 580	139, 150 14, 382	240,659	Minonk 3.50
Rarley, hu		12, 258	55, 650	10,272 64,786	Wilmington
Dressed hogs		5,601	8,099	6,965	Gartsherrie, Indiana block
Live nogs, No .	10	05, 384	108, 627	6,965 153,500	
Cattle. No		12,0539	26, 421	19, 365	DCESSED HOGS—Sales were made on the street
Shipments-	Street was	405	mr 000	00 100	at \$4.00@4.50, the outside being for the best offerings.
Wheat bu		1 428 5	75, 236 20, 977	63, 186	EGGS-Were lower and in a little better request.
Corn. bn		8.648 4	55,001	338, 872	The offerings were fair, and are likely to be liberal
Outs hu	10	4-000-1	17,740	150, 997	hebceforth. Sales were made at 12@13c.
Rye, bu		9,593	11,580	3,592	Fish-In the fish market nothing new was de-
Rye, bu	6	1,294	56,577	56, 835	veloped. A good business was doing, and the
Dressed hogs	A DECEMBER	3,952	5, 195	24, 250	firmness for some time past characterizing the mar- ket continues. Below are the prices current:
Cattle No.	37.000 310	5 074	16 312	13, 393	No. 1 whitefish. W 14-brl \$4 1060 4 05
The following	r chows t	be meek	10,011		No. 1 whitefish. \$\frac{9}{4}\cdot \text{orl} \qquad \qqqq\qqqq\qqqq\qqqq\qqqq\qqqq\qqqq\q
CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF	S BROMP I	ne week	y moved	nent or	Tront, 4-bri 3.60@ 3.70
provisions:	AT A COST	Bion at	energy and	SERVICE SERVICE	Trout, %-0f 3.50@ 3.70 Mackerel, extra mess, %-nrl 12.50 Select mess, # %-0rl 16.00 Extra shore, %-0rl 14.00 No. 1 shore, %-0rl 7.00@ 7.50 No. 2 saore, %-0rl 5.50@ 6.00 No. 2 saore, %-0rl 4.50@ 5.00 Large family 4.75
Postered 1070	rk. brls.	Lard, lb	s. Mea	ts, lbs.	Select mess, Wy-orl
Received 1879 Received 1878	9 105	1, 420, 59	4 2,3	26,484	No. 1 shore 4-htl
Shipped 1879	8 :10	1, 526, 65	5 14.7	54, 824	No. 1 bay, 14-bfl 7.00@ 7.50
Shipped 1879 Shipped 1878	8, 120	5, 299, 21	6 20, 1	07.913	No. 2 snore, 14-nrl 5.50@ 6.00
The adjournm					No. 2 bay, 14-brl 4.50@ 5.00
wday in respect					11 - 12 - 14 bal 9 000 0 05
					No. 1 ber bite 1 100 1 00
ington was gene					No. 1 bay medium
ered in the alley					Family kits 75@ 1.00
the situation an					George's codfish, extra 5.00@ 5.25
in wheat and	provision	s. The	grain m	arkets	Sociation Soci
were weak, and	bog prod	ucts str	ong.	College -	Compressed cod
Wheat opened				blos	Dressed cod
rather freely fo	r a hal	iday at	021/4	d	Labrador herring, aplit, bris. 6.000 6.10 Labrador herring, round, bris. 6.000 6.10 Labrador hrring, round 35-bris. 3.50 Holland herring. 1.100 1.15
embreamentle on	noted at 0	93/(2002)	Conge, an	u was	Labrador h rring, round, 14-bris 3.50
subsequently qu	The Date	378 (Cas)	c. Marc	a was	Holland herring 1.10@ 1.15
quiet at 93%c.	The ma	rket cle	osed abo	ut he	Shoken hambut to
below the latest	quotatio	n of the	previous	even-	Scaled herring, P box
ing.	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF	The state of	75 P. T. T.	ALC: NO	California salmon, bris
Com was only		-	CAN STORY	STATISTICS.	California sarinoni, 71-0118 0.00

			の の の の の の の の の の の の の の の の の の の
	Total Comments	THE CHICAGO	COLUMN TOWN
	wide apart in quotations, May being given a 25@25%c.	at sppics still show an advancing tendency. Nuts a main cull. Below are the quotations:	
	Bye sold Friday afternoon at 47% for April. Barley was nominal at 79@80c regular, 80c for	Dates \$ 540	-
	March No. 2, and 42@47c for cash extra 3, an	L Turkish prunes	3
0-	41@42c for next month. Mess pork was firmer, advancing 5@7%	French prunes, boxes 6% 7 French prunes, boxes 10 6 17 Raisins, layers 1.75 61.86 T London layers 2.20 62.30	7
ıt.	Sales were reported of 3,500 brls at \$10.15 for March, \$10.45 for May, and \$10.30 for April, an	d I Loose Muscatel	,
e-	the market closed at these figures.	Valencias, new	ŧ
8-	Lard was firm at \$7.00 for May, and 500 to sold for April delivery at \$6.92%.	Citron 14% 15	
18	Short ribs were higher, sales being made of 100,000 lbs seller April at \$5.10. May yas quot	Evaporated 7463 9	•
e	ed at \$5.25.	Southern 240 3	33
8	Jobbers of staple and fancy dry goods wer doing a good business,—good for the time o	Peaches, unpared, quarters 340 3	33
50	Year,—and the tone of the market was firm The demand for groceries continues satisfacto	Raspberries	3
2.1	rily active, and prices were steadily main	Filherts NUTS. 0 10 0 11	
4	tained all around. No price-changes were de veloped in the butter and cheese markets	Wabies Asimits To 40 15	
	Trade was reported fair, and fully previous prices were being realized. Dried fruits were	0.6	1
8	moving with fair liberality, and were steady at fully previous prices. No	Wilmington peanuts 5 @ 5	1
e	changes were apparent in the fish	GREEN FRUITS-Were in fair request an	14
	market. Trade was active at former quotations. Dealers in oils, paints, and colors were doing a	at a total at the second at th	
0	fair seasonable business. Prices were steady and firm. Nothing new was noted in the bag-	Lemons. 28 box	X
	ging, tobacco, leather, coal, and wood markets.	Valencia oranges, P case 8.00% 7.0	XX
6	The demand for lumber is improving, and the market rules steady on dry stuff, which is the	Malaga grapes, \$\partial \text{case} \tag{CROCERIES}\$—There was a firm feeling in the grocery market. Trade is better than is usually	10
0	kind usually ordered. Trade in the interior, the reports say, is starting, and promises to be	witnessed at this time of year, and the genera	а
	first-class a few weeks later. The wool, broom-	ness. We repeat our quotations of Friday:	1-
	corn, and hide markets were unchanged. Seeds were quiet. Hay sold to the retail trade at re-		ž
	cent figures, the low grades being easy under free offerings. The demand for poultry and	Mendaling, Java	
	eggs was fair at reduced prices, due chiefly to	Choice to fancy Rio'	6
	the large offerings and the mild weather. The sales of green fruits were fair. The bright sun-		
	shine called out the street fruit-venders, and in-	Patent cut loaf 9%@ 99	ć
1	The vessel owners held another meeting yes-	Craspulated Olice	,
1	terday, and it is understood they decided to is- sue a circular to the lake vessel owners, asking	A standard Sign 81	-
	them to pledge themselves not to accept less than 3c per bu for corn to Buffalo during the	Extra C	-
1	coming season of navigation. The circulars are	C No. 2 756 74 Yellow 7 60 75	-
	to be sent out at once, and, if the answers are favorable, a convention will probably be called		
	at Cleveland on the 12th of March, in order that this question, and some other matters of inter-	New Orleans fair	
1	est to the lake marine, can be fully discussed and formally acted upon.		
Ι.	Statement showing foreign invoice value and	Sugar-house sirap .35 @ 10 New Orleans molasses, choice .42 @ 43 Do prime .38 @ 40	
	duty paid on goods entered for consumption at the Port of Chicago for the week ending Feb.	Fair	
	D, 1879: Foreign U.S. customs	Common molasses28 @33	
1	Class of goods. value. duties. Dry goods. \$48,004 \$35,178,95 Sigars. 3,375 2,990,12 Sarthenware. 3,387 1,340,55 Drug sondries. 119 45,60 Tranite. 235 47,00	Black Strap	
1	Sarthenware 3,387 1,340.55	Allspice 18%@19 Cloves 45 @50 Caseia 24 @25 Peoper 14%@15 Nutnegs, No. 1 90 @95 Calcutte fines	1
i	Frante	Natmegs, No. 1	
LIG	13.00	Calcutta ginger 8 6 9 Tree Blue 5 6 54	
V	Nines and liquors 1,796 584.65	White lily 5	
T	Raisins	Savon imperial	١
18	porting goods 838 215.20 irease 317 31.70	HAY-Was steady, with light sales to the city trade:	I
F	le, beer, and porter 425 103.65	No. 1 timothy	I
8	Vindow-glass	Mixed do	1
	Total\$72,624 \$35,239.17	No. 1 5.50@6.00 HIDES—Were dull and easy. Dealers are paying quoistions, but toe Eastern markets are reported dull and unsteady, and local dealers are	l
	J. H. Drake & Co. write as follows: Recent	consequently adverse to buying freely:	١
	etters from abroad dwell with continued em-	Light cured hides, \$2 lb	1
C	ountry, and 21,000.000 bushels appear to the	Heavy do, \$ D. 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	ı
0	pening of spring when it must, perforce, be	Part cured, \$10	1
	uried upon him. Because of depressed finances and his necessitous condition, the English farm-	Descons, 2 b	ı
e	r has marketed wheat with extraordinary free- om, and we now get the frank acknowledge-	Deacons, P b 40 Dry flint, P b 14½ Dry salted, P b 11 612 Greenacity butchers', P b 5 65% Sheep pelts, wool estimated, P b 28 LUMBER—Trade continues good at the given prices. The spring demand promises to be excel-	١
m	nent that home-grown wheats are well nigh ex-	LUMBER-Trade continues good at the given prices. The spring demand promises to be excel-	ı
	austed. Having reduced stocks of foreign to minimum, England has played a "hand-to-	lent. Illinois is buying more, and the Western trade is improving. Following are the quotations: First and second clear, 14@2 in \$ 32.00	
	nouth game " as a competitor for the American apply. Like Banquo's ghost, France will not	Third clear, 14 to 2 inch	1
à	own, and latest reports are that a large pro-	First and clear dressed siding 15.50	1
e	ortion of the French wheat now being market-	Flooring, first common, dressed 25,00 Flooring, first common, dressed 22,00 Flooring, second common, dressed 22,00 Flooring, third common, dressed 16,50 Box boards, A. 13 in. and upwards. 31,00@32,50 Box boards, B. 13 in. and upwards. 26,00	. 4. 4.
in	many districts of France. Be the reason	Flooring, second common, dressed 22.00 Flooring, third common, dressed 16.50	ĺ
th	hat it may, the fact exists that be Continent continues to be the prin- pal buyer for American breadstuffs. Not	Box boards, B, 13 in. and upwards. 31.00@32.50 Box boards, C	
F	par outer for American breadstuns. Not	A stock boards, 10 to 12 in., rough, 24 00@28 00	
er	ortugal, Italy, and even Morocco and the Ori- nt, may be classed among our customers. At ar last summer's rate of exportation and the	B stock boards, 10 to 12 in	
pr	esent receipts at the primary markets of this	Fencing, No. 1	
ce	antry, our stock in signt would decline 50 per out in one month, and unless we err in our cal-	Common boards 10.00 211.00 Cull boards 9.00 210.00 Dimension stuff 10.00 210.50	
W	e shall witness benceforward a gradual re-	Dimensian stuff, 20 to 30 ft 11,50@13.00	
bu	at find ourselves minus last summer's enor-	Pickets, rough and select 7 00@11 00 1	,
th		Lath 1.50@ 1.75 Shingles, 'A' standard to extra dry 2.20@ 2.30	
m	II, in light of the fact that receipts at the pri-	Pickets, select, dressed, and headed 1.50@ 1.75 Shingles, 'A' standard to extra dry 2.20@ 2.30 Shingles, standard green 2.00@ 2.15 Shingles, No. 1 1.00@ 1.10 Cedar shingles 2.00@ 2.10 Track shingles 2.00@ 2.10	1
We	cekly, whereas, in the high tide of last sum-	OILS Remained steady and firm There was a	
po	rted, and that too when the home supply of	fair movement at the prices given below: Carbon, 110 degrees test	
100	图像是一种形式。1915年1月1日,1915年1月1日,1915年1月1日,1915年1月1日,	Headlight, 175 degrees test	- 63
	Control of the Contro	No. 1	1
pai	the market steady, the annexed aguier being	No. 2 50	

36	I them to bledge themselves not to accept it	ng Do. No. 2 8%@ 8%
rsts	than 3c per bu for corn to Buffalo during t	
to	coming season of navigation. The circulars a	re Yellow 7 % 7%
47.5	to be sent out at once, and, if the answers a favorable, a convention will probably be call	New Orleans white, clarined
	at Cleveland on the 12th of March, in order th	New Orleans fully fair to prime 6%@ 6%
fol-	this question, and some other matters of inte	
to	est to the lake marine, can be fully discuss	ed California silver drips
ter	and formally acted upon. Statement showing foreign invoice value an	Sugar-house sirip
ge.	duty paid on goods entered for consumption	at Pair
ng,	the Port of Chicago for the week ending Fe	b. Common
ign ess	29, 1879: Foreign U.S. custon	Common moiasses
m- ng	Class of goods. value. duties. Dry goods	
id-	Cigars. 3, 375 2, 990. 1 Earthenware. 3, 387 1, 340. 6	10 11100100 1111111111111111111111111
at	Earthenware	65 Cassia
424	Drug sundries	Nutinegs, No. 1
358	Books, etc	Calcutta ginger
816	Musical merchandise 1,796 584.6 Wines and liquors	Tree Blue 5 0 5 14
818 251 713	Enising 620 5	o I Savon imperial
40	Tin-piate	German mottled
656 621	Sporting goods 838 215.2	HAY-Was steady, with light sales to the city
000	Grease	0 trade: 5 No. 1 timothy \$ 8.00
144 108	Fish	
50 169	Sait 1,439 563.9	4 Upland prairie
ro.	Total\$72,624 \$35,239.1	HIDES-Were dull and easy. Dealers are pay-
95 ed	J. H. Drake & Oo. write as follows: Recen	ported dull and unsteady, and local dealers are
6. 8.	letters from abroad dwell with continued em	Light cared hides, & D
ek ld	phasis upon the enormous stock in sight in thi	B Damaged do. 32 h
	country, and 21,000.000 bushels appear to the	Part cured, 38 %
-a	English buyer an avalanche only waiting the opening of spring when it must, perforce, be	Green frozen, & D
nt a-	hurled upon him. Because of depressed finances	B Deacons, 2 to 40
he	and his necessitous condition, the English farm	Dry salted, % B
ed	er has marketed wheat with extraordinary free dom, and we now get the frank acknowledge	
ve a	ment that home-grown wheats are well nigh ex-	LUMBER-Trade continues good at the given
st	hausted. Having reduced stocks of foreign to	lent. Illinois is onying more, and the Western
n- 4	a minimum, England has played a "hand-to- mouth game" as a competitor for the American	First and second clear, 14@2 in\$ 32.00
rk	supply. Like Banquo's ghost, France will not	Third clear, 1½ to 2 meh
ın	down, and latest reports are that a large pro-	First and closed noticed aiding
	portion of the French wheat now being market- ed is too inferior to grind. Not only this, but	Second common siding 12.00
4-	the growing crop promises most unfavorably	Flooring, first common, dressed 25.00 Plooring, second common, dressed 22.00
er	in many districts of France. Be the reason what it may, the fact exists that	Flooring, third common, dressed 16.50 Box boards, A. 13 in, and nowards, 31.00232.50
ne	the Continent continues to be the prin-	Box boards, B, 13 in. and upwards. 26.00 F
or	cipal buyer for American breadstuffs. Not France alone, but Belgium, Holland, Spain,	
d	Portugal, Italy, and even Morocco and the Ori-	C stock boards, 10 to 12 in 16,00@17.00 B
n	ent, may be classed among our customers. At our last summer's rate of exportation and the	
1-	present receipts at the primary markets of this country, our stock in sight would decline 50 per	Fencing, No. 2 8.50@ 9.50
g ·	cent in one month, and unless we err in our cal-	Cull boards 9.00@10.00
	culations, and have been grossly misinformed, we shall witness benceforward a gradual re-	Dimension stuff
	sumption of last summer's enormous demand, but find ourselves minus last summer's enor-	Culls, 2 in 8,000 0,00 B Pickets, rough and select 7,00211.00 Pickets, select, dressed, and headed Lath 1,500 1.75 Shingles, 'A' standard to extra dry 2,200 2,30 Shingles, standard green 2,000 2,15 of
n n	mous receipts, and the stock in sight, mountain	Pickets, select, dressed, and headed 18.00 Lath 1.50@ 1.75
n	that it now appears, may after all prove a mole- hill, in light of the fact that receipts at the pri-	Lath 1.50@ 1.75 Shingles, 'A" standard to extra dry 2.20@ 2.30 Shingles, standard green 2.00@ 2.15 Shingles, No. 1 1.00@ 1.10 Cedar shingles 2.00@ 2.10 Track shingles 1.80 Oll S. Remained steady and from Thomas
e	mary markets now, with farmers idle and roads	Shingles, No. 1
8	in fine condition, are less than 1,000,000 bu weekly, whereas, in the high tide of last sum-	Track shingles
e	mer's exportation, over 3,500,000 weekly was exported, and that too when the home supply of	fair movement at the prices given below:
n	Europe was abundant.	Carbon, Illinois legal, 150 deg. test 15 55
8	GENERAL MARKETS.	
n	BROOM-CORN-The order trade continues good	Extra winter strained lard oil 61
	and the market steady, the annexed figures being	No. 2 56 83
	paid for lots from store: Fine green carpet brush, ¥ b	Linseed, boiled
4	Green hurl 35,64 Red-tipped hurl 3 6334 Fine green, with hurl to work it. 33,464 Red-tipped do. 3 634 Inferior 29,4623 Crooked 14,625	Linseed, raw 65 84 Linseed, bolled 70 0.4 Whale, winter bleached 55 \$5 \$5 \$5 \$9 Per 91 30 Neats/oot oil, strictly pure 80 Neats/oot oil, extra 72 Neats/oot oil, No. 1 52 Bank oil 40 \$5 \$1 \$6 \$
1	Fine green, with hurl to work it	Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure 80
-	Inferior	Neatsfoot oil, No. 1
-	BUTTER—Sales to a liberal aggregate were ef-	
	fected at about previous quotations. There was an	Nanhtha deederized 62 gravity
	inadequate supply of choice and fancy table butter, but of other descriptions the supply is ample.	Gasoline, deodorized, 74 deg. 13 Gasoline, 87 degrees 19 be
	Stocks are light.	West Virginia, natural, 28 degrees 30 24 Natural, 30 degrees 25
	Creamery 23@27 Good to choice dairy 18@33 Medium 12@15 Inferior to common 5@10 Roll butter 8@15	Gasoline, 87 degrees 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 1
16	Medium	store. The receipts were small, but seemingly che
1	BAGGING-Met with a restricted demand, and	store. The receipts were small, but seemingly ample, for few buyers appeared on the market. The retail grocers have not sold out the stock they Ba
1	was stoody and firm at the quotations given halows	reduced it more the demand is likely to be moder-
	Stark 22½ Burlaps, 4 bu 12	ate. Peachblows are quoted at 75@80c, and Rose at 60@70c.
1	Stark	POULTRY—Chickens and turkeys declined under large offerings, and sold more freely afterwards.
1	111 OU 200 PO 111 TO 1 TO 1 TO 1 TO 1 TO 1 TO 1 TO	The weather was soft, and nobody wanted to take hig
-	CHEESE—In the cheese market torre were no puotable changes. Trade continues satisfactory.	the risk of carrying stock over: Chickens, cressed, \$B
Tie.	and prices are firm as follows:	Chickens, cressed, \$10
15	September and October, full cream 8 @8% August do	Wildducks 1.75 @ 2.00
1	August do 64/67 **art skim 64/64/* **pil skim 4/65 **owgrades 2/63	of Trade having adjourned, and the trading if B
i	ow grades	there was any, was done at the stores in a quiet at c.
1 1	t firm and steady rates. We quote:	there was any, was done at the stores in a quiet way. Timothy was quoted at \$1.15@1.25, clover at \$3.80@4.00, Hanyarian and millet at 80@85c, and fax at \$1.25@1.28. Sowing flax was scarce flee
I I	ackawanna, small egg	
1	ackawanna, ranze 6.00@6.25	SALT—The sales are fair at the current figures. The stock is propably 70,000 bris smaller than usual, but it is believed to be sufficient to carry
I	ledmont 7.00	
0	Ackawanna large egg	Fine salt, Pori
E	altimore & Ohio	Fine sait, \$ bri. \$ 1.15 Coarse, \$ bri. \$ 1.15 Coarse, \$ bri. \$ 1.15 Dairy, \$ bri. \$ 1.15 Dairy, \$ bri. \$ bri. \$ 1.15 Dairy, \$ bri. \$ bri. \$ 1.15 Dairy, \$ bri. \$ bri. \$ bri. \$ 1.15 Dairy, \$ bri. \$ bri. \$ bri. \$ 3.00 WOOL—The demand continues fair in a retail way, and prices are steady. The receipts are
V	Filmington	Ashton dairy, P sack
G	Varie ash block 4.50	WOOL -The demand continues fair in a retail way, and prices are steady. The receipts are
	DCESSED HOGS—Sales were made on the street t \$4.00@4.50, the outside being for the best	way, and prices are steady. The receipts are small, and probably little wool remains in first charles.
		Washed fleece wool. W b
T	EGGS—Were lower and in a little better request, the offerings were fair, and are likely to be liberal enceforth. Sales were made at 12@13c.	Fine do. good
	PISH-In the ush market nothing new was de	Tuo-washed, choice. 35@38 have
1 14	eloped. A good business was doing, and the	Tub-washed, common to fair
k	et continues. Below are the prices current:	Colorado, common
1.0	100 4.25	Colorado, coarse

LIVE STOCK.

. 22, 752 . 19, 314 24, 751

13, 133

CATTLE—The receipts were some 4,000 head less than for the previous week, but the supply proved in every way ample; indeed, during the opening days the offerings erceeded the demand,—which, ander unfavorable news from the East.

104, 569 143, 557 60, 813

39, 156

11,409 8,009 12,394

504 1,570 1,475 530 2,235

	PRIBUNE: MONDAY, FEI	3
	Wednesday, however, as active and firm market has been witnessed for all descriptions excepting stockers. That class is not now as actively inquired for as heretofore, and, the competition being less, the tendency of prices during the past few days has been slightly downward. The export trade exhibits very little, if any, decline, though the restrictions imposed upon the live-cattle trade has less coed the demand for fancy beeves, exporters now turning their attention to a cheaper class of stock,—a class which, though less "showy." dresses to just as good advantage. The hignest figure paid during the week was \$5.30. There were few sales above \$4.50, while the bulk of the cattle crossed the scales at prices below \$4.50. Shippers bought principally at \$4.00@4.50, feeders at \$2.85@3.50, and becal butchers and canners at \$2.80@3.50. Springers are in increased de-	
	mand and in better supply, at \$20.00@40.00 per head for poor to choice. Veals sell at \$3.00@4.75 per 100 lbs for common coarse heavy to choice lights Saturday's market was moderately active, with but little variation in prices, the following being the closing	
	Rxtra Beeves—Graded sieers, weighing 1,500 lbs and nowards\$5.00@5.25 Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, weil-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 los	
	Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,050 bs. 2,90(3, 60 Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, ,stars, bulls, and scalawag steers 2,00(3, 50 Veals, per 100 bs. 3,00(4, 75 HGGS—The market has been fairly active, with prices unsettled and fluctuating, but at the close showing a change from the closing quotations of the previous week of not more than 5c in light and 10c in ordinary to prints heavy. The receipts have continued light,—averseing only 17,500 head per day,—and with a good shapping and a fair packing demand to meet seilers found no difficulty in dis- posing of their consignancies promptly on the day	1
١	of arrival. Early in the week bacon grades were	1

posing of their consignments promptly on the day of arrival. Early in the week bacon grades were the most active, and prices of that class advanced to \$3.70\(\tilde{\pi}\). 350 on Friday, and closed firm at \$3.80\(\tilde{\pi}\). 3.80 on Friday, and closed firm at \$3.80\(\tilde{\pi}\). 3.90. The quality continues poof, and the range of prices is steadily widening. There is now a range of more than \$1.09 per 100 los, inferior grades selling at \$3.00\(\tilde{\pi}\). 3.50, while extra are worth \$4.25 \tilde{\pi}\). The bulk of the past week's receipts were weighed at \$3.70\(\tilde{\pi}\). 3.0 for common to good grades. Of the entire receipts some 4.500 head, or nearly one-half, were taken or shippers. Clasing quotations were \$3.80\(\tilde{\pi}\). 30 for light, and \$3.70\(\tilde{\pi}\). 30 for heavy grades. for heavy grades.

SHEEP—Have continued active and prices have remained firm, notwitnstanding the continued liberal receipts. Shippers and the local trade bought freely, and sales were effected at \$3.50@4.00 for common to me imm qualities, and at \$4.25@5.00 for good to extra.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. Could have been done had they been nere; prices quotably steady and unchanged for all grades; receipts. 100; shipments, not reported.

House-Generally firm for good grades; Yorkers.

ST. 70@3. 85; Baltimores. \$3.85@4 00; packing.

ST. 70@3. 90; good to choice beavy. \$4.00@4.25; receipts. 1.500; shipments, not reported.

SHEEF-Good to choice grades firm; good demand; prices unchanged; **Eport muttons wanted; receipts. 100; shipments, not reported.

KANSAS CITY. KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 22.—CATTLE—The Price Current reports eartic receipts, 333; shipments, 349; steady; native shippers, \$3.70@4.75; native stockers and feuders, \$2.75@3.75; wintered and corn-fed Texas steers, \$2.50@3.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 2, 422; shipmens, 1, 740; weak; fair to choice, \$3.40@3.60; light shipping, \$3.15@3.35.

CINCINNATI. Cincinnati, Feb. 22.—Hoes—Demand fair and prices higher; common. \$3.40 \overline{33}.85: light. \$3.90 \overline{43}.5; packing. \$4.15\overline{4.46}: butchers', \$4.40\overline{4.65}; receipts, 1,320; shoments, 240.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN. Liverroot, Feb. 22.—Corron—Firm; uplands, 5%d; Orleans, 5%d; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 4,650.

Bacon—Long clear, 26s 36; short cut, 28s 9d. TURPENTINE-22s 6d.
LONDON, Feb. 22-5 p. m.-United States bonds

4%s, 1074; 10-40s, 1044; Pennsylvania Central, 38%; Reading, 13%; Amount of pullion gone into the bank on balance to-day, 25,000. Paris, Feb. 22.—Rentes, 111f 97%c.

MILWAUK	EE.	
Special Disputch to 2	The Tribuna	
MILWAUKER, Feb. 22.—The receipts and shipments of flow wankee for the week ending F with the corresponding week has a second control of the corresponding week has a s	eb. 21,	in at Mil-
. RECEIPTS.		
Flour, bris	1879. 39,610	1878. 40, 505

0		1879.	1878.
0	Flour, bris	39,610	40, 505
0	Wheat, bu	154, 160	476, 605
0	Corn, bu	14,915	16, 200
0	Oats, bu	6, 150	16, 100
0	Barley, bu		42, 100
0	Rye, bu	4,769	4,800
0	SHIPMENTS.	******	
0		1879.	1878.
)	Flour, brls	58, 691	52, 787
)	Wneat. bu	92,686	339, 940
)	Corn, bu		3,090
	Oats, bu		44, 513
)	Barley, bu		23, 245

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, Feb. 22. - No session of the Chamber f Commerce to-day. Cotton-Firm at 94c. FLOUR-Quiet; unchanged. GRAIN-Wheat strong and higher; red, \$1.00@

lemand at 25@28c. Rye quiet but steady at 52@ 52%c. Barley nominally unchanged. Provisions—Pork quiet; regular held at \$10, 12%. Provisions—Pork quiet; rezular held at \$10,12%. Lard quiet but firm; steam held at \$6.75 cash; sales \$7.00 May. Bulk meats quiet but firm; sloulders held at \$3.75 cash; sales, \$3.85 April; slort ribs, \$5.00 cash; \$5.27% bid April; short c.ear, \$5.15. Bacon quiet but firm at \$4.25, \$5.50, and \$5.75. Whisex—Firm at \$1.04. Butter—Quiet and unchanged. Linseed Oil—In fair demand at 65c.

LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE, Feb. 22.—COTTON—Steady at 94c. FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat firm; good demand; red and amer, 98c@\$1.00. Corn firmer; white, 38c; mixed, 4%c. Oats duil and easier; white, 26%c; mixed, 5%c. Rye higher at 52c. PROVISIONS-Pork firm at \$10.50. Lard steady;

PROVISIONS—FOR BYEN BY SAUGHS.

Holce leaf, tierce, 7½c; do, kegs, 8½c. Bulk neats strong; shoulders, 3½c; clear rib, 5@5½c, 5acon scarce and firm; shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 5½65½c; hams, sugar-cured, 8½69½c.

Whisky—Market dull but steady at \$1.04. PEORIA. PEORIA, Feb. 22.—Conn-Active and easier

gh mixed, 31@31%c; No. 2, 31@31%c. Oars-Firmer; No. 2 white, 24%@25c; rejecth. 2566-25%c. Ryz—Active and firm; No. 2, 46%@17c. Highwines—Firm; sales 200 bris at \$1.03%.

BOSTON. Boston, Peb. 22.—Wool.—Holders free sellers carrent rates; Ohio and Pennsylvania. 33@36c; ichigan and Wisconsin, 31@34c; low and menium eces, 261/4@331/4c; comoing and detaine, 30@40c; washed combing, 20@27c.

COTTON. MEMPHIS. Tenn., Feb. 22.—Corron—Steady; sceipts, 2,056 bales; shipments, 1,228; stock, 0.381; sales, 1,300; emports, 150; spinners, 150; middings, 94c.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 22.—PETROLEUM — Un-anged; standard white, 110 test, 9c.

hy Chinamen's Coats Have Five Button

Why Chinamen's Coats Have Five Buttons.

A Chinaman in Sunday Afternoon.

Why does the mantle of our national costume have five buttons, neither more nor less! This number was not fixed upon capriciously, nor because of fashion. We Chinese wear it solely that we may keep in sight something to remised us of the five principal moral virtues which confucius recommended to us so earnestly. These are—jen, y, y, the, and sin; that is to say: fen, humanity; y, justice; y, order; tehe orudence; and sin, rectitude, uprigntness. You will perceive that humanity stands before all the other virtues. When one has humanity, he knows and feels that the unfortunate are to be respected; be does not add trouble to trouble, sorrow to sorrow, or misfortune to misfortune.

A Persistent Dog.

Our Daniel Minimila.

More than eight, vears ago a poor man named Gray died, and was buried in the old Grey Friare; church-yard, 1Edinburg. His grave is now leveled by time and nothing marks it. But the spot had not been forgotten by his faithful dog. James Browo, the old curator, remembered the funeral well, and that Bobby was one of the most consoicuous of mourners. James found the dog lying on the grave the next morning; and, as dogs are not admitted, he turned him out. The second morning the same; the third morning, though cold and wet, there he was shivering. The old man took pity on him and fed him. This convinced the dog that he had a right there. Sergt. Scott, R. E., allowed him

his board for a length of time, but for more than six years he had been regularly fed by Mr. Trail, who keeps a restaurant close by. Bobby is regular in his calls, being guided by the midday gun. On the occasion of the new dog-tax being raised, Mr. Trail was called upon to pay for Bobby. He would have done so had the dog acknowledged him as his master, but he will attach himself to no one. Qn hearing the facts of the case, the Lord Provost of Edinburg exempted him, and, to mark his admiration of fidelity, presented him with a handraome collar, with brass nails, and an inscription: "Grey Friars' Bobby, presented to him by the Lord Provost of Edinburg, 1867," The China Trade.

CURRENT OPINION.

O Ben! Concinnati Commercial (Ind. Rep.).
Ben Butler is now the leading Confederate

Tilden and All. How would Tilden and Shere Ali do for a icket? The latter runs well.

Why It Will Sweep the Country. Washington Dispatch to B-sitimore American (Rep.).

A prominent Democrat said to-night that his party was now certain of sweeping the country, since its platform was "Low taxes and lavish appropriations."

Okotona (Mess.) States (Dem.).

Down with the Southern war claims! They are all in the hands of Yankee speculators and traitors to the Bonnie Blue! Down with them, we say! No old Confederate wants to see them

Too Conservative.

Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.).

Senator Bayard is too conservative. His caution runs into timidity. He fears the opinions of his political opponents, and neglects to secure the approval of his own people. Senator Bayard does humself harm. Why They Tremble. Pattaburg Dispatch (Rep.).
"I propose to have the Democratic nomina

tion for the Presidency in 1880," says Samuel J. Tilden; and several respectable parties are trembling in their boots with the fear that the shaky old man is a prophet. The General and the Secretary.

St. Louis Republican (Dem.).

It has been said that the Grant partisans are conducting their schemes with marked adroit-

ness. The same may be said of the Sherman scheme; and, when the Republican Convention meets, the Grant people will be surprised, perhaps, to find how formidable an antagonist they have in the Secretary.

The Coming Man.

Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle (Dem.).

The Atlanta Independent wishes the world te note its prediction that the Northern Democrat who is "bold enough to come to the front as the champion of the South, and advocate her rights in this matter (of the Southern claims), will be the next President"; and it believes that George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, is the coming man.

Theological. Indianapolis Journal.

An old-fashloned theological debate is going on at Aurora, this State, between a Christian and on at Aurora, this state, between a Christian and a Universalist preacher, on the question whether there is a Heil. When the question is settled, the result should be communicated as soon as possible to the Chicago clergyman who preached the other day on "The Duty of the Almighty to Man." These matters should be settled in time for spring plowing.

Beans and Fish.

Cicceland Leader.

Clucionati is indeed the city of enlarged and progressive mental action. The Germans there, catching the rapid step of cerebral activity, have catching the rapid step of cerebral activity, have organized a Culturverein. What does Beacon street think is going to become of its intellectual supremacy now? There is no more nourishing brain food known to civilized man than the plodding, undemonstrative river-catish of the West. The Ohio River is full of them. Cincinnati with her catish, and Boston with ner succulent and intellectual baked bean, may save the country yet.

A Monument of Incapacity.

Olacianati Gasetts.

The Southern Railroad, from Cincinnati to Lexington, is a monument of foolish expendi-ture. Deep cuts and lofty viadnets succeed each other as billows of the sea. Until one has passed over that line he can have no conception of the wasteful expenditure. It was projected by men who had no intelligent idea of the adaptation of means to ends; who thought magnificence in expenditure was greatness in railroad genius, and that the shortening of a few miles in the distance was a consideration for steeper grades and vast expenditure in cutting through hills, and building trestles across valleys. It is a monument to men who, from their business-vocations, might be supposed to have ordinary businessability, but who conducted this great work like children, disregarding every business-maxim in railroad-building, and fancying that the more money they spent the greater railroad-geniuses they were. wasteful expenditure. It was projected by men

The Tobacco Tax.

New York Tribune (Rep.).

Among other things, the parties who ask that the tax on manufactured tobacco be reduced, state that "Tobacco is the only product that is not taxed." taxed." Tobacco, as a product, is not taxed unless sold at retail direct to consumers as a substitute for manufactured tobacco. Leaf obacco can be sold to any licensed dealer or tobacco can be sold to any licensed dealer or manufacturer and for all purposes of exportation entirely free from tax. More than three-fifths of the crop of leaf-tobacco is annually exported free from tax. It cannot truthfully be said that tobacco, as a product, is taxed; but when tobacco is treated by certain processes called manufacturing, the resultant product of manufacture is taxed. Corn, wheat, rye, barley, etc., are not taxed as products; but, when they are converted into spirituous or mait liquors by processes called distilling, such spirits or liquors are taxed. And the same is true with respect to fruits, which, as fruits, are not taxed; but, when such fruits are converted into wines, the wines are taxed.

Colonization of Southern Negroes.

Philadelphia Bulletin (Rep.).

In view of Senator Windom's scheme for colonizing Southern negroes upon the public land, the Vicksburg Hera'd (Dem.) addresses

the negroes of Mississippi and earnestly appeals to them not to be led away by such a desire. As an inducement for them to stay in the State, the Hera d says: "You will see at the election next fall a large majority of the white people in favor of giving you full fair play, and representation in the offices of the State in proportion to the intelligent and capable among you. Public

in the offices of the State in proportion to the intelligent and capable among you. Public sentiment is strongly in favor of this course, and you have but to be patient to see that all your rights will be respected in this State, as well as in any State in the Union." This is noteworthy in two aspects: It is really an admission that the blacks in Mississippi have not had fair play in the past; and it shows that the Southern whites are beginning to realize that the negroes, whom they have hated and persecuted, and cheated, are of the highest importance to the community. We do not approve of Senator Windom's project, or of any other scheme for helping large bodies of citizens with public money to establish themselves in business; but the project will achieve some good if the mere suggestion of it shall teach the Southern whites to reflect that their solitary hope of proaperity lies in protection of the laborer in his rights.

[The Seven Cheyennes is No Danger.

Optropondence St. Louis Republican (Dem.)

**LAWERSCE, Kas., Feb. 15.—In your last Friday's issue you say: "It is to be hoped that the Committee will stop off at Fort Leavenworth on their way, and see if they cannot avert the threatened hanging of the seven survivors (Indians) who are now at that point waiting trial for murder. It was disgrazeful enough to shoot down those poor unfortunates in a moment of passion, but it will be doubly more so if the Kansas Courts coldly and premeditatedly sacrifice the lives of the seven who are now at Leavenworth." The lives of the Indians referred to are in no danger whatever from the Kansas Courts. There is no thought of hanging them; and the whole proceeding of their detention for trial is only a piece of cheap political buncombe. No judicial execution for murder has taken place within this State for several years past, and no hanging of any kind, except by order of Judge Lynch, and that mostly for the atrocious crime of stealing a horse or mule. The average Kansan has his sympathles drawn out for the poor forlore

offense punishable with death, and sentenced therefor, the person so convicted shall be confined in the Penitentiary until the Governor shall issue his warrant for execution. Since the passage of such law in 1872, although many convictions for very atrocious murders have been had, still no convicted person has been executed; and there is no danger, whatever, of the present Governor stiffening his back for such a purpose, unless, indeed, he should happen to think that a vote could be secured by the hanging of an Indian.

Just now, in order to affect the fate of the bill before Congress to restrict the immigration of Chinese, the advocates of the Mongolians are endeavoring to get up a scare at Washington as to the loss of the trade between China and the United States. But what does this trade amount to? The total exports of produce and merchandise from the United States to China merchandise from the United States to China are less than \$3,000,000 a year. The specie export is pearly \$12,000,000. This enormous export of specie will describe the difference of trade against this country and in favor of China. In other words, in order to sell to that country \$3,000,000 worth of goods and breadstuffs every year, the United States buy \$12,000,000 worth of teas, and silks, and other wares from the Chinese. If China should declare non-intercourse to-morrow with this Government, it would be millions to the profit of our people, and a corresponding loss to the Chinese. So, between the trade with China and an unlimited immigration allowed to her population, or the prohibition of that immigration and absolute stoppage of trade, by all means let us have the latter. To give the coolie a dollar to get two bits in exchange, will not pay in the single transaction, and, the oftener it is repeated, the worse it will be for the white man, and the more profitable for the heathen Chines. The loss of the China-trade scare is a feeble device. California can better dispense with the China trade than to have Chinese immigration as an indispensable accompaniment of it. But it will not lose this trade.

ECHOES FROM THE SOUTH-NO. 3.

To the Editor of The Tribune. BRUNSWICK, Ga., Feb. 16.—I really begin to think of changing my signature to "Seagull," for never do I feel impelled to write to my Chicago friends without the premonitions of a storm outside making themselves heard in the low growl of the distant surf; for the mournful, foghoru-like gong of Dodge's Mill, over at St. Simon's across the Bay; or in the gentles, more soothing pitter-patter of the rain among the orange-leaves, and the swaying lemon-boughs sgainst my window. A storm at sea always drives the snowy gulls inland. This morning the sun shone bright and. warm

on the yellow jasmine, gayly waving in the soft breeze their flowery wreaths, flinging with royal lavishness their subtle fragrance to the winds. Birds, blue and scarlet, filt in joyous rivalry from murmuring pine to moss-clad oak. Men discarded over-coats; women, even zepbyr shawls; little "nigs," bare-foot and bare-legged, lay by the roadside, lazily kicking up their heels, or dig-ging their toes in the white sand,—enjoying the sunshine, blissfully ignoring possible change.

Oh! happy little "nigs"!

This evening—or, as you Northerners would say, afternoon—can only be described in the inimitable words of Mr. Mantains, as "a demned damp, cold, uncomfortable" one; at least, so it looks from the window from which I turn in

damb, cold, uncomfortable "one; at least, so it looks from the window from which I turn in disgust to the cheery blaze of the glowing pine-knot. Thank Hoaven, they are plentifully supplied by the forests at hand.

It is a queer effect, that which rain has upon us Southerners, white as well as black,—one which cannot fail to strike a Northerner or foreigner as very peculiar,—viz.: the universal repugnance "to being rained upon." Let but a shower come up, and in an incredible space of time we become a veritable "Deserted Village." Hardly a man can be seen on any street; a woman is a curiosity; and it is next to an impossibility to find or obtain a dray, no matter what the necessity. So suddenly do they disappear, one fancies they have been swallowed up by an earthquake.

Apropos, we had quite a respectable earthquake last month. That, and the snow-storm, almost convinced us we had actually opened up the much-coveted "direct communication with the Great West"! Pernaps the matrimonial tidal wave which burst upon our devoted little city, which (let editors take warning) engulfed the editors of both the Sappor Appeal and the Brunswick Advertiser among its numerous victims, may have occasioned these to us unusual visitations.

One reason I regret this rain is, that it prevented my purposed seeing with my own eves the cutting-up, trying-out, and disposing generally of the head of a fifty-foot whale caught just out-

my purposed seeing with my own eves the cul-ting-up, trying-out, and disposing 'generally of the head of a fifty-foot whale caught just out-side our harbor,—not much over eight miles from its present anchorage, just abreast the saw-mill, wharf, and store of Messrs. Cook Bros. &

mill, wharf, and store of Messas. Cook Bros. & Co., our enterprising mill—men and merchants, who kindly furnish the following facts:

Fifteen thousand dollars' worth of oul and whale-bone caught and shipped, during last nine months, by vessels of Branswick. Vessels now in port. Conwell, Capt. Avery, from New Bedford. Five hundred pounds shipped since. November by Conwell, capt. Avery, from New Bedford. Five hundred pounds ashipped since. November by Conwell, capt. Avery, from New Bedford. Five hundred pounds ashipped since. November by Conwell, capt. Avery, from New Bedford. Five hundred pounds ashipped since the service of whale, "Right."

For the benefit of those who, like myself, never saw a whale cat up, I will give the description a young laddie—who was not undanned by the unpleasant weather and still more fearful suells—gave to me. as follows:

"We rowed out to the Conwell, anchored just oposite Cock Bros.' wharf, in mid-stream, and soon boarded the schooner. The first thing we did was to look at the head of the whale. The greater portion of the monster had of course to be cut up in the water, and hauled on deck oy pulleys fastened to the mass. It looked like very white bacon with a black rind of Indistribler-like skin. There was a brick furnace on deck, and the whale was tried-out. The refuse crackling, or tried-out blubber, was fished out and thrown in the fire for fuel, occasioning a peculiar odor and dense smoke. But to go back to the head: It was about ten feet high. I stood inside, under the whalebones."

Here he gave me a piece of whalebone, one end of which was imbedded in the gum, and from the other hung a beard sim lar to the goatee of a venerable "Billy." He insisted that though the mouth is so huge that it can easily take in and crush to atoms a loaded boat, the throat is quite small; and this whalebone hairy frange serves as a sieve which only allows to pass through the small fish that constitute the whale's food. Of course I expect to be laughed at by any old whaler who may read this; but, a

fish.

I could multiply illustrations (capable of proof) of the queer experiences in our waters, did I not in imagination hear an echo of, "That is decidedly fishy!" Nevertheless, it is unvarnished truth. I would like to mention something of drum-fishing, and describe the turtlenesting, but fear I have already exceeded the space which perhaps your editor will graciously accord to a Brunswick Yellow Jessamine.

An old and Patriotic Apple-Tree.

New Haven Palladium.

An apple-tree standing in Mr. Deloss Hotchkiss' door-yard, in the nortawestern part of the
Town of Cheshire, is thought to be the largest in the United States. Its age can be traced by a family tradition to 140 years at least, and it may be twenty or twenty-five years older. It is at the present time of symmetrical shape, and the trunk is nearly round, without a sear or blemish on it. There are eight large branches; five of these, Mr. Hotchkiss says, have been in the habit of bearing one year, and the remaining three the next; but, when the Centennal year came, the old tree, which must have attained the prime of ordinary apple-tree life before the nation was born, expanded its blossoms into a complete crown of glory, and bore fruit all over the tree. Mr. Hotchkiss has had a crop of eighty-five bushels of Irdit in one year from the five branches, and his predecessor had harvested a crop of 110 bushels from the same five branches. The dimensions of the tree are: Girth, fourteen feet six inches; hight, sixty feet; and the spread of the branches is six rods. An Old and Patriotic Apple-Tree.

CIGARS. CIGARS

Just received a very choice invoice of Imported Cigars from the finest manufactured in Havana. Also a large invoice of Clear Havana Cuban hand-made goods, which we are retailing at wholesale prices.

Box trade a specialty.

110 and 112 MADISON-ST. C. JEVNE,

THROAT DISEASES
A SPECIALTY.
DER. PEIRO, 90 East
Washington-st., Room
5. Hours, 10 10 3.

GAILBOAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. - Saturday excepted. Sunday excepted. Monday excepted.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN BAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at
the depota. Leave. | Arrive | Common | C

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILBOAD. Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiann-av. and Sixteenth-st. and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 50 Cark-st. and at depots.

Mendota & Galesburg Express ... 7:25 a m 2:05 pm Ottawa & Streator Express ... 7:25 a m 2:05 pm Ottawa & Streator Express ... 10:00 a r 2:05 pm Dubuque & Slotux City Express ... 10:00 a r 2:05 pm Pacific Fast Express ... 10:33 a m 3:40 pm Ransa & Colorado Express ... 10:33 a m 3:40 pm Downer's Grove Accommodation 11:00 a m 2:40 pm Downer's Grove Accommodation 11:00 a m 2:05 pm Aurora Fasenger ... 3:15 pm 7:555 pm Mendota & Ottawa Express ... 4:15 pm 7:554 am 4:550 pm 4:555 pm 4:550 pm 4:555 pm 4:550 pm 4:555 pm

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO,
KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison at bridge,
Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st. | Leave. | Arrive.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY

Union Depot. corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot. Leave. | Arrive.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of I wenty-second Ticket Office. 121 Bandolph-st., near Clark.

Leave. | Arrive. 8t. Louis Express. 8:30 a m 6:43 p m 8t. Louis Fast Line. 8:50 p.m 6:30 a m Calro & New Orleans Express. 8:30 a m 6:44 p m aCalro & Texas Express. 8:30 a m 6:30 a m 8prisacied Express. 8:30 a m 6:35 p m

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-accond-st.
Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st. southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

Leave. | Arrive. Mail (via Main and Air Line) ... * 7:00 a.m * 6:55 a.m bay Express. * 9:00 a.m * 7:40 p.m Kalamazoo Accommodation. ... * 4:00 p.m * 10:30 a.m * 10:30 a.m talantic Express (daily) ... 5:15 p.m § 8:00 a.m * 5:15 p.m § 8:00 PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

BALTIMORE & OHIO. Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroest. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark st., Falmor House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Arrive. 8:50 a m \$ 5:40 a m \$ 9:40 p m 7:05 p m LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

Leave. | Arrive.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS B. B.
(Cincinnati Afr-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot. corner of Clinton and Carroll-sta. West Side.

Incinnati, Indianapolis. Louis-ville, Columbus & East Day Express. 6:40 a m * 8:10 p m Fxpress. 9 8:00 p m \$ 7:10 a m KANKAKEE LINE Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-see Leave. Arrive.

ncinnati, Indianapo'is & Louis-ville Day Express. 9:40 a m 8:00 p m Night Express. 4 8:00 p m 7:00 a m CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC BAILBOAD. Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-eta. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

Leave. | Arrive. All meals on the Omaha Express are served in dising ars, at 75 cents each.

CHICAGO & EASTEEN ILLINOIS RAILROAD "Danville Boute."
Ticket Offices, 77 Clark st., 135 Dearborn-st., and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroil-sts. Leave. | Arrive.

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OUR NEX

How the Population ated in Vario Objects of

The Census of Grea Taken in One

Growth of the United Been Retarded

The tenth census of taken in June, 1880, an ward to with great inte cennial progress in p wealth had been unifor The War of the Rebeli both directly and fadin both directly and indi-that progress—directl through war and diseas quarters of a million o of life, when, in the na-they would have largel-tion; and indirectly in migration, a flood that-high as half a million. year. The regularity of to 1800 is very remarka increase in each decade Decade. Per cent 1790 to 1800 ... 35.0 1800 to 1810 ... 36.4 1810 to 1820 ... 38.1 1820 to 1830 ... 38.4

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ua and David followed nese tell of a census of years before the birth enumeration was made Solon ordered the ce taken, especially with the people and tax Tullius, sixth King of when evera citizen when evers citizen the Field of Mars his name and re and names of his child property. Failing to do be confiscated and his for a slave. Augustus for a slave. Augustus improved the manner of the sixteenth century record births, marriage this practice gradually census, though there dbeen any exact popular the beginning of the circussia, then almost a pears to bave led other Partial enumerations we Partial enumerations we and 1710. In 1719 Peter

and 1710. In 1719 Peter mission into all the proventus. This Commiss number of peasants, men unemployed. We into account at all a but they were recognized, and in some enumerated. In 1722 the insane and infirm we ence, and the Czar orde be taken every twent Central Bureau of Statiorganized in 1872, and a reau is charged with the which now includes must that obtained in the Prussian enumeratio Frederick William I., at cessor. From 1748 to 16 annually, except when 1805 the Central Bureau lished. In 1834 a trient The schedules for quest and the enumeration was Austria first took a c

sixth year.

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mande Jan. 1, 1804, and number of the populati Switzerland began of Her census is now dece Belgium doubtless J fullness and accuracy of her census is taken but last was in 1878. 'The Netherlands ce The Netherlands celast was taken Dec. 1, 1
Italy has an enumera
the last Dec. 31, 1871.
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Brazil began in 1872,
in 1869, Colombia in 18

in 1869, Colombia in 186
THE BRITH
The first real effort to
Great Britain was made
not extend to Ireland, a
part of the Empire
This census was crude
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We lack space to go in Great Britain and ire 1861, and must come of rial cepsus,—1871. Thi plete enumeration of the dool, and must come of risi cerpsus,—1871. This plets enumeration of the pire was, so far as Grewere a part, made in. The returns for the wore a part, made in. The returns for the wood of 234,762,58 square miles of terri Wales, 24,558,164 pope 239; Ireland, 5,449,186; 147,470; colonies and The annual rate of in England and Wales, 1,092; Ireland (decrease) census was in charge of assisted by Dr. W. Far The main work was down employed under 2,196 finite of the census was in charge of assisted by Dr. W. Far The main work was down of contract well a census of the century was districts, and so taken that every unput had a fixed number upo were sent out. Every un the press and by means to apprise the people of instructing them how The householders' sche person by the enumeration.

ARS

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2 MADISON-ST. C. JEVNE.

T DISEASES A SPECIALTY.

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DEPARTURE OF TRAINS REFERENCE MARKS. - + Saturdi excepted. | Monday excepted

| 10:00 a m | 7:45 b m | 15:00 p m | 10:22 a m | 10:20 a m | 10:20

are run through, between Chi-

TON & QUINCY RAILEDAD.

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ENTRAL RAILROAD.

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er House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

osition Building, foot of Monroe-i Clark-st., Pelmor House, Grand Exposition Building).

& MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. | Leave. | Arrive.

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ir-Line and Kokomo Line.) aton and Carroll-sta., West Side.

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NKAKEE LINE

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Velis and Kinzle-sts.

ward to with great interest. Up to 1860 our de-cennial progress in population and material wealth had been uniformly rapid and wonderful. The War of the Rebellion then interfered, and ooth directly and judirectly tended to arrest that progress—directly in the destruction, through war and disease, of more than three-THWESTERN BAILWAY, ters of a million of men in the beginning of life, when, in the natural course of events, they would have largely increased the popula-tion; and indirectly in checking the flood of im-Leave. | Arrive . *10:30 a m * 5:40 D m *10:31 a m * 3:40 p m *10:30 a m * 3:40 p m *10:30 a m * 3:40 a m *10:130 a m * 7:00 a m *10:15 p m * 7:00 a m *10:15 a m * 3:10 p m gration, a flood that had been bringing us as high as half a million inbabitants in a single year. The regularity of our progress from 1790 to 1860 is very remarkable. The percentage of nerease in each decade is here shown:

So for the seventy years up to 1860 we grew an average rate of 3% per cent per annum, di-viding the whole period into periods of ten years each. Without the War our population in 1870 would have been 42,600,000; in 1880, by the same ratio, it would have been upward of 57,000,000. As it is we shall come considerably

short of 50,000,000.

OUR NEXT CENSUS.

How the Population Has Been Enumer-

ated in Various Countries-

Objects of the Count.

Taken in One Day-Slow Work in America.

Growth of the United States, and How It Has

Been Retarded by the War and

Hard Times.

CENSUS-TAKING ABROAD. The numbering of the people, though on one occasion forbidden by the Highest Power, is an ancient custom. Moses numbered the Israelites in the wilderness, and, in later times, Joshua and David followed his example. The Chinese tell of a census of their people taken 2,042 years before the birth of Christ. In Japan an umeration was made about 1,900 years ago. Solon ordered the census of Athens to be taken, especially with reference to classes of the people and taxable property. Servius Tullius, sixth King of Rome, ordered a census, when every citizen had so appear on the Field of Mars and declare on oath his name and residence, the number and names of his children, and the value of his property. Failing to do this, his property might be confiscated and himself scourged and sold for a slave. Augustus enlarged the scope and the sixteenth century the Church began to record births, marriages, and deaths, and from this practice gradually grew up the modern ensus, though there dues not appear to have een any exact popular census made until after he beginning of the eighteenth century.
Russia, then almost a barbarous coun try, ap-

pears to have led other nations in census-taking. Partial enumerations were made in 1700, 1704-'5, and 1710. In 1719 Peter the Great sent a Co mmission into all the provinces to make a general census. This Commission took account of the number of peasants, mechanics, domestics, and men unemployed. Women were not taken men unemployed. Women were not taken into account at all at the commencement, but they were recognized before the work closed, and in some districts were partially enumerated. In 1722 the census distinguished the insane and infirm without means of subsistence, and the Czar ordered that a census should be taken every twentieth year. In 1802 a Central Burcau of Statistics was organized, reorganized in 1852, and again in 1858. This Burcau is charged with the taking of the census, which now includes much the same information as that obtained in the United States.

Prussian enumerations were begun under

as that obtained in the United States.

Prussian enumerations were begun under Frederick William I., and improved by his successor. From 1748 to 1800 the census was taken annually, except when prevented by war. In 1805 the Central Bureau of Statistics was established. In 1834 a trappial canans was ordered. lished. In 1834 a triennial census was ordered. The schedules for questioning were very full, and the enumeration was to be made some one day in December. The first census of the German Empire was taken on the 1st of December, 1871.

Austria first took a census in 1754, and kept it up triennially until 1857, when it was enacted that the enumeration should be made every

that the enumeration should be made every sixth year.

In Sweden as early as 1686 there was a law promulgated requiring the clergy to record marriages, legitimate and illegitimate births, deaths, persons removed from or settled in parishes, and all the population, arranged by place of habitation and households. Such information was first published in 1746. A statistical bureau was established in 1857 to collate and publish census and other statistical information.

Norway has kept up a decennial census since

Norway has kept up a decennial census since 1815, and the work is usually thoroughly done. In Spain enumerations were made in 1787, 1798, 1857, and 1860, and, by calculation, in 1867. The work is done by Government officials in one night.

night.

Depmark had a census once in five years, from 1840 to 1860; now it is decennish, the last enumeration being on the 1st of February, 1870.

The first and only census of Portugal was made Jan. 1, 1864, and extended only to the Number of the population.

Switzerland began enumerations about 1750.
Her census is now decennial.
Belgium doubtless Jeads all pations in the fullness and accuracy of her statistics, although her census is taken but once in ten years. The last was m. 1878.

her census is taken but once in ten years. The last was in 1876.

The Netherlands census is decennial. The last was taken Dec. 1, 1870.

Italy has an enumeration once in ten years, the last Dec. 31, 1871.

Greece counts up irregularly. From 1836 to 1845 a census was made every year; then in 1848, 1853, 1856, 1861, 1868; and 1870.

Turkey has never taken a census, except for conscription or taxation.

The first census on record in France was taken in 1700 and published in 1720. There was a general census taken in 1800, and a decree of the National Convention ordered that it should be continued every fifth year. Since about 1820 the census has been taken very regularly.

the ceusus has been taken very regularly.

Brazil began in 1872, the Argentine Republic in 1869, Colombia in 1870, and Egypt in 1862. THE BRITISH CENSUS.

The first real effort to record the population freat Britain was made in 1801, and then it did not extend to Ireland, which had just become a part of the Empire by the celebrated union. This census was crude and unsatisfactory, and the returns were impossible of classification. The chief value of the census of 1801 was in calling attention to the importance of such statistics and evoking better methods for getting and classifying them. Much better work was done in 1841 and 1851, when advantage was taken of the elaborate records of births, marriages, and deatas, which were begun the 1st of July, 1887. The first attempt at a general census in Ireland was made in 1811, but it was a failure. Some improvements were made in 1821 and 1831, since which satisfactory enumerations have been made by the constantiary.

A GREAT DAY'S WORK.

been made by the constabulary.

A GREAT DAY'S WORK.

We lack space to go over the enumerations in Great Britain and Ireland in 1841, 1851, and 1851, and must come directly to the first Imperial cepsus,—1871. This first attempted complete enumeration of the population of the Empire was, so far as Great Britain and Ireland were a part, made in one day, April 3, 1871. The returns for the whole Empire showed a population of 234, 762,593, living upon 7,708,449 square miles of territory, viz.: England and Wales, 23,556,164 population; Scotland, 3,392,-295; Ireland, 5,449,186; islands in British seas, 147,470; colonies and possessions, 202,917,214. The annual rate of increase from 1861 was; In England and Wales, 1.23 per cent; Scotland, 0,92; Ireland (decrease), 0,71. The work of this census was in charge of the Registrar-General, assisted by Dr. W. Farr and J. T. Hammick. The main work was done by 33,543 enumerators, employed under 2,105 Registrars and 255 Supernitendent Registrars. All the enumerators were required to be ingelligent, trustworthy, and active; to write well and to have some knowledge of arithmetic. They were to be not under 18 nor over 65, and to be in good health and of unexceptionable character. The whole country was divided into minute districts, and so great was the care taken that every unumbered house or dwelling had a fixed number upon it before the schedules were sent out. Every means was taken through the press and by means of special publications to apprise the people of what was wanted and instructing them how to facilitate the work. The householders' schedules were delivared in terson by the enumerators who were to take A GREAT DAY'S WORK.

them up. Every separate occupier received a schedule arranged so as to record the name.day, age, rank, profession, or occupation, conjugal relation, relation to the head of the family, and birthplace of every person who abode in any house on the night of Sunday, 2d of April. 1871. There were special blanks for blind, deaf, and dumb. Setc. There were 6,500,000 of these schedules, weighing forty-one tons. In addition to schedules and enumeration books, there were sent from the central office 115 different printed forms of instructions and circulars. The houseless population were enumerated by the police, the navy by the admiralty, the merchant scamen by the Customs Bureau, and the army through the Field-Marshal's office. The tenacity of the Weish tongue was shown by the return of 17,275 schedules filled out in that language. The care exercised is taking this enumeration may be inferred from the fact that the enumerators were instructed to consider a house as comprising all the space with in the external and party walls of a building, whether occupied by one or several families: they were also instructed to make an exact record of each house and the number of schedules left. With the scip of the police they were to return all persons not on that night dwelling in houses, but sleeping in barns, sheds, caravans, or tents in the open ax. Special schedules were printed for the enumeration of persons in public institutions, on board vessels, or in charge of boats and barges employed in inland navigation. Persons engaged in work away from home curing the night of Sunday were to be included in the schedule of the hotel or the house at which they arrived on the morning of Monday. Persons engaged in work away from home curing the night of Sunday were to be included in the schedule left at the house where they usually resided. The causes why an unusual number of persons were present or absent at any given places were to be reported. The expedition with which the enormous mass of information was assorted and compiled may be The Census of Great Britain and Ireland New York Heraid.

The tenth census of the United States is to be taken in June, 1880, and is naturally looked for-

THE CENSUS IN THE UNITED STATES. Census work began with us with the begin-ing of this Government. In order to secure a proper apportionment of Regresentatives in the Lower House of Congress a census is taken every tenth year. At first it was nothing more

proper apportionment of Representatives in the Lower House of Congress a ceusus is taken every tenth year. At first it was nothing more than an enumeration of the people, classifying slave and free. Additions and improvements were made until the schedules of 1870 comprised questions as to name, age, sex, color, coujugal condition, place of birth, and place of birth of father and mother. To these were added particulars as to schools, libraries, newsoapers, churches, disease and mortality, panperism and crime, school, military, and citizenship ages; areas of farms, families, and dwellings; the blind, deaf, and dumb, insane and idiotic, occupations of the people, wealth, taxation, and public indebtedness, and the amount and value of the products of agriculture and manufactures. The questions were certainly comprehensive enough, but the mode of taking the census was slow, cumbrous, and unsatisfactory. It was two years and six mouths after the beginning of the work when the compilation known as the "Compendium" was sent to Congress. In the introduction to this compendium, Gen. Walker, superintendent of the ninth census, says: "There is no reason, however, why, with such modifications of existing laws as would insure that the material should come originally to the Census Office in proper shape for tabulation, the entire compilation should not be concluded within a year from the date of the first recept of returns. It is not possible for one who has had such painful occasion as the present Superintendent to observe the workings of the Census law of 1850 to characterize it otherwise than clumsy, antiquated, and barbarous. The machinery it provides is as unfit for use in the census of the United States, in this day of advanced statistical science, as the smooth-bore muzzle-loading Queen's arm of the Revolution would be for service against the repeating rifle of the present time. It ought not to be possible that another census should be taken under this law; such a thing ought not to be seriously proposed. The country ha

A SLOW METHOD.

The present system of sending a man around with a huge book to ask the necessar, questions and write down each answer is too slow for the age. Let the people nave the schedules, and then in most cases the right persons would cheerfully fill them out with the exact facts. As it is, the census taker comes upom them unawares, and is often suspected of being a detective or a Sheriff's officer, and information that, if the case were understood, would be cheerfully given is withheld or falsified to the great damage of the work. Some of the New York State ceusus takers in 1865 were suspected of being enrollers for a drait, and were not only denied information, but is several instances were roughly used. The fact that the population of England and Wales was taken and complied in eleven weeks, while our compilation took 125 weeks, is argument enough against our system, even if it should not favor the English plan. The cost of the census of 1870 was nearly \$3,500,000; there were only sixty-one marshals and 6,572 assistants, or enumerators,—only about one fith a many as were employed in England alone. In England the enumerators were one to less than 700 of the population; in the United States they were one to 5,800 of the population.

WHAT OF THE COMING CENSUS?

In 1850 Mr. Joseph C. G. Kennedy, who superintended the create of the decade ventured to protect the content of the decade ventured to the content of the decade ventured to the content of the decade ventured to the content of the content of the content of the decade ventured to the content of the co The present system of sending a man around

what of the coming census?

In 1850 Mr. Joseph C. G. Kennedy, who superintended the census of that decade, ventured to prophesy our future population, basing his estimates upon the progress already achieved. Of course he did not make allowances for the War, then undreamed of. He reakoned that in 1870 we should have a population of 42,328,432, and in 1880 it would rise to 6,450,241. His estimates were high, but without the War we should probably have come well up to them. Taking the whole country, we lost through battle and diseases consequent upon military service more than a million of men; and these were mon in the prime of life,—just the period for natural increase of families. Three times as many, who did not lose their lives, were away from their homes one, two, or three years, and this, too, greatly reduced natural increase. Add to these—the loss by suspended immigration, and who can coubt that without these drawbacks we should have counted 42,000,000 in 1870?

without these drawbacks we should have counted 42.000,000 in 1870?

But what of the census for 1880? Since 1870 more than a dozen States have made enumerations, nearly all in 1875; so we have actual facts, as far as those States can furnish them, for half the decade. These States and the results of their actual enumeration are here given:

ENUMERATIONS SINCE 1870, WITH ESTIMATED | POPULATION IN 1880. | Probable | Idadon, increase in population, 1875. | five years. 1880. | 1875. | five years. 1880. | 1850. | 1850. | 1880. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 185 POPULATION IN 1880. Totals.... 16,646,477 12.98 18,806,981 Satimates on basis of 1860-'70......20,800,932 Difference (7.77 per cent)...... 1,583,951

These, be it observed, are actual results in certain States scattered all over the country for (about) the period between 1870 and 1875. And these results come near enough to show that estimates upon the basis of ratios from 1860 to 1870 are reasonably near the mark.

PROBABLE FIGURES IN 1880.

We have given about the latest enumerations in thirteen States, with the estimated figures for 1880. We add calculations for the remaining states to complete the Union

	Popula-	Per cent	Probable
	tion,	increase	tion.
States.	1870.	from 1860.	1880.
Alabama	996, 922	3.40	1,0:0.81
Arkansas	484, 471	11.28	539, 02:
California	500,247	47.44	826, 02
Connecticut	537, 454	16.80	627, 746
Delaware	125.015	11.41	139.279
Florida	187,748	33.70	251.018
Georgia	1, 184, 109	12.00	1, 826, 201
Illinois	2,519,191	28, 36	3. 208, 182
Indiana	1,610 637	24.45	2.001,553
Kentucky	1,321.011	14.30	1,503,916
Maine	620,915	*** **	6.0,00
Maryland	700.894	13.66	887,06
Mississippi	827, 622	4.03	858, 256
New Hampshire.	318, 200		330,000
North Carolina	1.071, 361	7.93	1,088,840
Oblo	2, (5,,260	13.92	3, 036, 264
Pennsylvania	3, 51, 951	12.19	4, 268, 259
Tennessee	1, 258, 520	13.50	1, 427, 161
Texas	818, 579	45.48	1,203,011
Vermont	330, 551	4.90	346, 748

rrinia & W. V. 1, 867, 177 breaks 122, 673 yyada 42, 491 brritories 432, 780 1,034,277 Agregates ... 24, 113, 129 Add tableabove14, 445, 242 28, 887, 617 18, 806, 981 Aggregates ...38, 558.371 47, 604, 508 Doubtless this total for 1880 is a little too high.

Doubtless this total for 1880 is a little too high.

THE TIDE OF IMMIGRATION.

Certain important elements must be taken into consideration. First, immigration. The flow of emigrants, almost suspended during the war, is now rapidly increasing; and if the plagues, and short crops, and hard times are to continue in the Old World we may again see the years when nearly half a million—for the most part men and women in the beginning of productive life—will come to us every year. What becomes of these people? For nearly twenty-four years a record has been made of the intended destination of immigrants arriving at the port of New York. It appears that of 3,772,707 such persons there proposed to locate in New York, 521,556, or a little more than 40 per cent, but probably more than one-half of these subsequently went to other States. The Eastern States received: Massachusetts, 174,886; Connecticut, 68,726; Rhode Island, 33,030; Vermont, 6,326; Maine, 6,276; New Hampshire, 4,244; total to the East, 295,048, or nearly 8 per cent of all. To the Middle States: Pennsylvania, 387,030; New Jersey, 118,868; Maryland, 27,506; Delaware, 8,448; District of Columbia, 11,428; total to Middle States, 548,275, or about 15 per cent. There was no great rush to the South. Virginia got 10,526; Kantucky, 16,768; Louisiana, 6,698; South Carolina, 2,724; North Carolina, 1,033; Mississippi, 1,349; Alabama, 957; Arkansas, 728; Florida, 722; West Virginia, 1,588—in ail 57,003, or only 114 per cent. The West, of course, got the lion's share—Nilnois, 354,803; Wisconsin, 187,555; Ohio, 195,607; Michigan, 105,722; Iows, 81,955; Missouri, 69,369; Indiana, 47,687; California, 51,863; Minnesota, 67,240; Utah (nearly all Mormons), 38,702; Kansas, 21,738; Nebraska, 19,928; and so on, making about 45 per cent of the whole immigration from 1855 to 1879 destined for the West.

Going West. THE TIDE OF IMMIGRATION.

Going West.

Going West.

Internal migration must also be taken into account, as everybody knows there is a constant drain from the Eastern and Middle States to the more promising West, and now to some extent to the South. Nothing shows this current more clearly than the taking up of unoccupied lands. The Land Office records, though quite imperiect, show the following entries and estimated number of settlers in the years given. Of course the lands are almost entirely in the West. No account is made of settlements upon lands belonging to railroads:

Entries of Public Lands By Settlers.

Years Entries. Stiers Years. Entries. Stiers,

EXTRIES OF PUBLIC LANDS BY SETTLERS.

Pears. Entries. S'tlers Years. Entries.** S'tlers.

1863... 13, 356 66, 780 1871... 42, 694 213, 470

1864... 7, 921 39, 605 1872... 38, 514 192, 570

1865... 12, 968 64, 840 1873... 34, 670 172, 350

1806... 15, 973 76, 865 1874... 25, 179 125, 895

1807... 19, 369 96, 845 1875... 22, 230 111, 150

1868... 23, 542 117, 710 1876... 21, 836 109, 430

1809... 30, 054 150, 270 1877... 23, 036 115, 180

1870... 34, 443 142, 215 1878... 24, 013 120, 665

Aggregates....384, 848 1, 924, 940 The figures for 1878 are only for the first half of the year. Of the whole pumber of settlers, 412,695 went to Southern States, and 1,511,545 to Western States and Territories.

THE CANUCK MAIDEN'S PRAYER. A Humble but Forcible Protest Against Famous Low-Neck Edict.

Louise, thou royal matron all for Lorne, Its love for thee the nation here professes, But begs thee to amend thy edict stern Concerning low-necked dresses.

No one of female sex may take part in a

Reception to be held at Rideau Hall, Tea-fight, levee, grand drawing-room, or dinner, TII. Unless her dress-my modest muse confesses

She for some periphrastic farm must hunt; No one can there appear unless her dress is Extremely down in front. Decolletee, I think, the Frenchmen style it. Such is thy dreadful doom official
Which we find not at all a thing to smile at,

Your Royal Eyeness probably doth love us, As we love you; but give us leave to say That if you really want to see more of us You might take another way.

VI.
Sir John George Douglas Sutherland, K. T.,
If the order's not repealed or contravened,
Will see such sights as he's not used to see
Since the time that he was weaned.

rincess Louise, how can we cotton to Educts like this, indelicate and unjust? Yould you the Nuce Dominion wish to view On a colossal bust?

When to the drawing-room the guests do gather,
Whoso an eve casts on the fairy scene
Will make the royal anthem to read rather
Like this: "God save the Lean!"

IX. Consider, too, O Princes, that the breezes, Which there is not one ford of gauze to check, With the dread shafts of pulmonary phthisss

May shoot us in the neck.

We cannot rear against them a redoubt.
Like Andrew Jackson did, of bales of cotton,
Which we could do, were we not ordered out
Of the dresses we have got on.

XI.

Consider all, O noble Princess; make a
New order, and the former one undo't,
The Gallic provert well hath said: Ce n'est que
Le premier pas qui coule.

XII.

If loyalty one notably evinces
By calling on you less or more undressed,
Some extra-loyal folk, beloved Princess,
Will strive to outstrip the rest;

And will, at last, to your receptions rally In beauty unadorned—clad in such guine As were the Lydia Thompson corps de ballet, Or Eve in Paraduse.

XIV.

List, then, the supplications of the modest
Maidens and matrons, excellent Princess:
Grant us permission to go chastely boddiced—
Pull up thy royal dress!

MOUNT VERNON.

To the People of Illinois: It is known to many of our citizens, but perhaps not to all, that there exists in the United States an organization called the "Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union."

In 1858 it became national, its object being, as declared by the charter granted at that time by

the State of Virginia, "to purchase, hold, and improve 200 scree of Mount Vernon, including the late mansion as well as the tomb of George Washington, together with the garden, grounds, wharf, and landing." The charter also provides that "The Governor of Virginia shall sunually experient five fit and proper was to with and proper.

47, 604, 508

ward Everett was to deliver an oration on the occasion, and the estate was thus, in a public manner, to be formally recognized as the property of the nation. But the War came, and this fraiterial reunion at the Home of the Father of our Country was never to be. Yet some the less oid that hallowed abrine become the nation's property, and every citizent thus vritually piedged to lis care.

Mount Vermon is a national monument, the most unique, interesting, and endeared ever dedicated to the hero of any country. It is alike for sil.—for the original "thirteen" States, and for the appending a price in its possession and in its proper preservation. To the Old World as well as the New is the name of one great Washington a watchword of hope and inspiration. It is to be about a state New is the name of one great Washington a watchword of hope and inspiration. It is to bis home and his tomb that distinguished foreigners visiting our shores make their first pilerimace. And here, to the hone of our countrymen be it said, during our civil strife foes met, and in the awe of the place, forgetting their animosities, joined hands and knell in the true spirit of brotherhood at the tomb of the venerated father of their common country. In visiting the place, one does not feel death; but the mast becomes instinct with life, and the spirit of the departed hero fills the amosphere like a peaceful and insuring presence.

During the long period of the Rebellion, the Association was derived. Meanwhile the mansion, green-house, and other buildings, almost in ruins, required immediate repairs to preserve them from which the chief revenue of the Association, and ended by leaving them in debt to their Treasurer, George W. Riggs, of Washington, the washing to the first and last ever incurred by the Association, and ended by leaving the mansion, green-house, and other propers in the process of the Monnet was a long, hard strain upon the resources of the Association, are begin to direct attention to rehabilitate the mansion of the common count

reserve to turnish it. I any of the original fur-niture, pictures, or other appointments of the room can be obtained, they will, if possible, be purchased; otherwise, fac-similes will be pro-duced, or appropriate furniture designed and made in a style in harmony with the place, and corresponding to the period it represents. And now, ladles of Illinois, we who are acting in behalf of the State ask you to give us as your in behalf of the State ask you to give us your sympathy and co-operation in the work assigned to us.

and not, natice of the state ask you to give it your sympathy and co-operation in the work assigned to us.

In whatever manner it is accomplished it will standans a record of the people of Illimois for generations to come. Will not all wish it to reflect credit upon our noble State?

Without further personal appeal, can you not send us contributions, individual or collective? Can you not organize clubs, and project schemes for interesting the people in your towns and cities in this beautiful enterprise? Can you not secure lists of dollar memberships? Do not fear that we shall raise too much, for, should there be more than is necessary for the room, there yet remain many objects of importance requiring early attention for which no provision is made. It is our intention to keep an exact record of every contribution made through us, together with a history of all the transactions connected with the present movement, to be preserved in a book for future reference in the "lilinois room"; and, hereafter, when the Association has become, what it is sure to be, an interesting historical feature of the country, we may hope our posterity will read with pride and pleasure the records of the "lilinois room" at Mount Vernon.

In order to prevent imposition, we will state that no agent will be employed to seek contributions. Persons or parties desiring to send funds are requested to remit them direct to the Treasurer, Airs. L. Z. Leiter, No. 60 Calumet avenue, Chicago. We appeal again to all the citizens of our State, men as well as women, to share in the work of restoring the home of Washington,—the Nation's home,—heretofore so neglected and desolate, and rendered attractive only by the tender and sacred associations that have gathered about it. In its best days, it was a "modest mansion"; but it was beautiful, refined, and befitting a ismily of elegant tastes, who entertained with ro, al grace and dignity the great and illustrious of all lands. We wish to restore to it its, the gray attractions. It was beautiful lands, we

with loving, reverent care, and the grace over the household shrine, now grown dingy with age and neglect.

This appeal is made to you on the day which commemorates his birth. Shall it not find a response in the hearts of the patriotic men and women of lilinois?

MRS. E. W. BLATCHFORD,

MRS. JOHN R. CASE,

MRS. DE. R. N. ISHAM,

MRS. HENRY W. KING,

MRS. L. Z. LEITER,

MRS. FRANKLIN MACVEAGE,

MRS. J. Y. SCAMMON,

Vice-Regent's Committee for Illinois.

MRS. ELEABETH W. BARRY.

Vice-Regent M. V. D. ASSOCIATION, Illinois, No. 494 Belden avenue, Chicago.

MRS. L. Z. LEITER,

MRS. L. Z. LEITER,

MRS. L. Z. LEITER,

MRS. L. Z. LEITER, Treasurer, No. 60 Calumet avenue, Chicago.

washing too, together with the garden, grounds, wharf, and landing." The charter also provides that "The Governor of Virginia shall annually appoint five fit and proper men to visit and examine faithfully all the proceedings of the Association, the manuer in which they comply or fall to comply with the requisitions of the charter, and report the same to the Governor." Such committee make their annual visitation and report the same to the Governor." Such and report the same to the Governor." Such and report the same to the Governor." Such and report the same to the forward the uniform a prit of their reports: "Virginia, the manual visitation and the following extract represents the uniform prit of their reports: "Virginia, the manual visitation and the following extract represents the uniform prit of their reports: "Virginia, the manual the uniform prit of their such that the carecutive officer of the Association and of the Grand Council, Vice-Revents, Sucretary, and Treasurer, No. 12 to the Association and provide for their successful administration.

Every berson on paying \$1 or more becomes a member of the Association, and provide for their successful administration.

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Every person on paying \$1 or more becomes a member of the Association, and provide for their successful administration.

Every person on paying \$1 or more becomes a member of the Association, and provide for their successful administration.

In a little more than a year Illinois raised between seven and eight thousand dollars; and, but for the Civil War, which interrupted the war work of collection, the amount would have been garded at the same time in the same work, and in 1800 staffers the most of the counties, whose in the payment of the Association to here are also to make the final payment of the same work, and in 1800 staffers the most of the counties, whose in the payment of the Association to here are also to make the ADVICE TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The celebrated physician, Dr. Paul Memeyer, gives the following valuable suggestions to persons suffering from lung affections: "The patient must with scruptilous conscientiousness insist upon breathing fresh, pure air, and must remember that the air of closed rooms is always more or less bad. ... No man, however uncleanly, would idrink muddy, dirty water. A party which occupies a room for hours, breathing the same air, might be compared to a party of bathers drinking the water in which they bathe. The patient must keep the window of his bedroom open. Night air is fresh air without daylight. In close, crowded rooms, the patient suffering from lung complaints breathes con-umptivels." By taking these precautions and using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Plessant Furgative Pelests, folly ope-half of the cases of lung complaints would be cured in six months. For cough and irritation of the lungs do not always indicate the presence of consumption, although it may result in that disease, and if consumption has already become deeply seated in the system, this is the most efficient course of treatment that can be pursed outside of any institution that provides special facilities for the treatment of this disease. Dr. Pierce's celebrated Invalids' Hotel-s such an institution. Sond stamp for descriptive pampblet, containing also a complete treatise upon consumption, explaining its causes, nature, and the best methods of treating it, together with valuable hims concerning diet, ciothing, exercise, etc., for consumptives. Address Faculty of Javalids' and Tourists' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

riety and quality of marble, from the coarse, common kind to the statuary marble, Monte Creatoia and Monte Sagro yielding the largest and finest blocks. The blocks are detached, drawn out by oxen, and rolled down the hill. The quarries number some 500, only about twenty of them furnishing the marble used by sculptors, Most of the inhabitants of Carrars and yielnity—some 6,000 workmen in all—are employed in labor, at from 40 to 60 cents per day. The marble taken out during the year before last was about 120,000 tons, valued at \$2,400,000, of which 40,000 tons, valued at \$2,400,000, of which 40,000 tons went to the United States. The export of marble to that country has increased immensely within twelve to fifteen years, the third largest firm of marble-quarry owners now at Carrara being American. The American Consult there is a member of the firm, and his Consultate is said to produce a larger income than any other in Italy.

END OF A SNAKE STORY.

Disnatch to New York World.
POUGHEREPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 20.—Some seve Poughkersis, N. Y., Feb. 20.—Some seven or eight years ago much alarm was manifested along the line of the Housatonic Railroad by the appearance of a tremendous snake, but of what ophidian species he was a sample no one could tell. The reptile made its home in a dense swamp in the vicinity of the railroad-track. Time and again the reptile was shot at by hunting parties, but it always managed to get away safely. The track of the Housatonic Railway runs directly through the swamp named. Early one morning the engineer of a passenger-train suddenly discovered a long black object lying across the rails, and he shut off steam and whistled for brakes. While the speed was stackening the engineer saw that it was the stackening the engineer saw that it was the veritable snake, about which so much had been

stackening the engineer saw that it was the veritable snake, about which so much had been said, and he pulled the throttle again, intending, it possible, to run it down and cut it in two, but just before the engine reached it the end of the tail slid off the rail and almost immediately the entire snake disappeared. Four or five years ago two men riding in a buggy along a road which skirts the swamp say they saw the now famous snake wriggling slowly across the road. They were certain, from the measurement of the ground where they first saw it, that it was over twenty feet long. Again the snake excitement broke out in the neighborhood, and parties were organized to hunt the reptile down without success, and the interest in the matter soon died out. The cause of the disappearance of the snake for the last four years has been a great mystery, but it has been completely solved in an extraordinary manner. Some imagined that the snake had found his way to the Housatonic River, and, escaping death by drowning, thence to the ocean, had become a veritable sea-sereent. Others held that he had taken to the mountains. Really he never left the swamp of his birth, for his colossal remains have been discovered. On Saturday last two men named Kelly and Smith, both well and favorably known in the neighborhood, went into the swamp with a sled to get a load of wood. After a little while they came to a large buttonwood tree which had fallen to the ground. They discovered it was hollow, and in order to handle it easily they attempted to saw it up. They had sawed it nearly through one part when suddenly the saw grated as though it had struck proved to be bones. Then they opened the tree as far as they could find bones, some twenty-one fact, and the remains proved to be those of the monstrous reptile so often seen but never captured. The ribs measured six inches in diameter, and from that tapered down to smaller sizes. The tail of the snake was found imbedded in the upper part of the tree, and both mer believed he went in backward. It

A WILD BOAR AT BAY.

Wounded by the Infuriated Beast. Popular Science Monthly PULVERMACHER

Gibratter Caronicle.

The following are the particulars of the serious accident which occurred to his Excellency Sir John Drummond Hay, K. C. B., when boarhunting at the Lake of Avara, some miles from Tangier, on the 16th. It seems that a big boar was started which gave the hunters a good gallop, Mr. Wood eventually getting the first and Mr. Matthews, Jr., the second spear; but, allowed the heart was read to be seen to the second spear; but, allowed to the second spear; but, allowed to the second spear; but, allowed to the second spear. though very badly wounded, the beast managed to get away into the thick covert. After the beat was finished, Sr. John, unwilling to less the hounds down to the thicket into which the boar had retreated.

this addition to the bag, got the hounds down to the thicket into which the boar had retreated, where they soon came across nim; but he stuck obstinately to his refuge, and would not leave the covert. In the meantime the borsemen had posted themselves round the thicket, and Sir John went to where he heard the dogs giving toneue, and there found the boar at bay in the thick bushes on some sand-hills.

He directed some of the Moors to go in with their guns and put an end to the pig, but they all refused and Sir John accordingly, with his usual gallantry and determination, taking a double-barreled gun from one of the Moors, and unbeeding their remonstrances that he should not face the danger, boildly went in to give the animal the coup de grace. Sir John was accompanied only by Moors at the time. He crawled into the bushes, saw the boar at bay at about fifteen or twenty feet distance, and taking a steady aim pulled the trigger, when to his horror the result was merely a puff, and the boar immediately rushed to attack him. As the animal came on be pulled the trigger of the second barrel with the same futile result as the first, as the gun had evidently been loaded for some time, and also with Moorish powder. The charge of the infuriated beast threw Sir John to the ground, where he was attacked chiefly about the lears, with which he was endeavoring to defend himself. On calling out for help, a young Moor, armed only with a small batchet, crawled in to the rescue, one of them only being armed, who with his lour gun, put an end to the boar. Sir John, walking over him, and attacked the new-comer; but on receiving two or three good blows about the head with the hatchet he turned away.

In the meantime three others of the besters came to the rescue, one of them only being armed, who with his lour gun, put an end to the boar. Sir John, tealing that he was badly wounded, determined to proceed straight back to Tangier, only reaching there at 9 o'clock at night. It was then found, on enting off his boot, that he had received

STARCE. **ERKENBRECHER'S**

Bon-Ton Starch

Is absolutely odorless, and Chomi-

Is absolutely odorless, and Chemically Pure.

It is snowflake white.

It is susceptible of the highest and most lasting Polish.

It possesses greater strength of body than other trade brands.

It is packed in Pound Parcels.

Pull Weight guaranteed.

It costs less money than any Starch in the World.

It is manufactured in the heart of the greatest cereal region of the Globe.

It is Sold universally in america by Grocers and Dealers.

Its annual consumption reaches Twenty Million Pounds.

ANDREW ERKENBRECHER.

ANDREW ERKENBRECHER, CINCINNATI. Erlenbracher's World-Famous Corn. Starth for Phod PAVOR & KNAUSS. Sole BorthwesternAgents. Chicago.

DYBING AND CLEANING. Your Old Can be beautifully DYED or CLEANED and REFAIRED, or CLOTHESI C. O.D. COUR & MC. Clothesi C. O.D. COUR & MC. Clothesi C. Course of C. Course

AMUSERENTS. VICKER'S THEATRE. DAY, Peb. 24. 1679, every Evening, Weds and Saturday Machaes at 2. LIMITED ENGAGEMENT of

RICE'S ELEGANT.

OF EXTRAVAGANZA ARTISTS.

Willie Edouin, W. A. Mestayer, Henry E. Dixey, Louis Harrison, Douald Harold, D. F. Steele, Alice Atherica Louise Scarle. Elis Chamman. Maxico Sunger, Lizzi Dana, Jennie Calet, under the direction of MK. H. SATUK. In the truly great buriesque.

ROBINSON ORUSOE, EBQ.,

Which will introduce Alice Atherica as Robinson Crasce, Eq.; Willie Adount (original creation), Nan Friday, assing great cast of characters.

Beautiful New Scenie Effects, Characteristic Costumes, &c.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH,
Michigan-av., bet. 28th and 28th-

ENGAGEMENT OF OF DUBLIN, IN HIS
ILLUSTRATED ENTERTAINMENTS
ON SCIENCE. ART

LITERATURE, AND TRAVEL, commencing on MONDAY EVENINGS, FEB. 24.

Doors open at 7:15, beginning at 8 o'clock punctually Carriages may be ordered at 9:45. General admission Soci reserved essats, Soc; may be had at Chicago Must Co., 125 state-st.; Patterson a, 125 Twenty-second-st. HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Week and Saturday (only) Matines, commencing MONDAY, Feb. 24, 1875.

"Now I was happiness."
First appearance in this city of Mit. JOS. K. EMMET IN HIS NEW FRITZ. Supported by his own Full Dramatic Company.

New FitlTz is pronounced by Press and Public as far superior to the O.L.D Fitl IZ.

Houses crowded signify with the Fashion and Elite.
Scale of Frices—Admission, \$1, 73, 50, and 28c. Only Matlines (Saturday), priors same as evening.

Monday, 78b, 24—USD. S. KNIGHT CO. in "OTTO."

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. THE GREAT NEW YORK SUCCESS.
TO-NIGHT, and until further notice.
THE NEW YORK STANDARD THEATER CO.
Grand production of Mrs. Ettle Henderson's great drama

Grand production of Mrs. Ettle Henderson's great drama
ALAIQOT A LIPE!

Played over three months at Standard Theatre, New
York City, and given here with the entire Original Cast:
Mand Granger, anniy Higt, Virginia Buchnian, Sacie
Biggiow, Neille Wharton, Eille There, Euca Plympton, H. A. Wesver, Gustavus Levicz, Harry Eyunge,
B. T. Effentiol, M. C. Dail, Chas Le Clerco, J. M. Mandail, E. H. etspiens, H. A. Wesver, Jr., W. Miller,
J. Brahr, R. Cisreice, R. Musroe.

Matiness Weducsday and Sacorday at 2.

PIRST REGIMENT ARMORY, PEA RIDGE,
SHILOH, BULL RUN.
EVET EVENING TITLE VOOR.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS of Battles and other Scenes of the Civil War, with hort symptical Lecture. Admission, 25 etc.; reserved seats, 50 cts. Reserved beats may be secured at Jansen, McClurg & Co. 3, or at the door,

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NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURENCY.

Notice is bereby given to all persons who may have claims arainst the German National Bank of Chicago that the same must be presented to James M. Flower, Receiver, at Chicago, Illinos, with the least broad thereof, within three months from this data, or they will be disallowed.

Comptroller of the Currency.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.

DEFOT QUASTRINASTRI'S OFFICE.

No. 1139 Girard etc.

PRILADELPHIA. Jen. 12, 1579.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, with a copy of this advertisement satisched, will be received at this office until noon. Wednesslay, March 5, 1879. for furnishing the United States Quartermaster's Department in the following articles:

To be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depot, at Prinadelphia. Pa.:

400 Dress Cap. artillery: I, 500 Dress Caps. infantry; I, 400 Dress Cap. artillery: I, 500 Dress Caps. infantry; I, 400 Dress Cap. artillery: I, 500 Dress Caps. infantry; Id. out of the Caps. Infantry; I, 400 Dress Cap. artillery: I, 500 Dress Caps. infantry; Id. out of the Cap To be delivered of the Quartermaster's Depot at See Francisco, Cal.:
500 Dress Caps. in fantry: 600 Dress Cap Pompons. Infantry: 2,000 Cap Crossed Rifser; 50 sets Steenel Fisies, complete: 30,000 yards 6-6 Sky-Blue Kerney, heavy quality: 30,000 yards 6-6 Sky-Blue Kerney, heavy quality: 30,000 yards 6-6 Dark Blue Fiannel.
All articles to be subject to a rigid inspection, and bitders are informed that a full compliance with specifications will be insisted upon, and that no article inferior to the standard will be accepted.

The Government reserves the right to suject any ce all bids.

or to the standard will be accepted.

The Government reserves the right to reject my could be a first to reject my could be a first to reject my could be a first for the first force and the first first force and the first first

Proposals tor Army Supplies. Proposals for Army Dayor Commencer, No. 3 Rad Washington-st., Onto 400, 11., Feb. 17. 1876. Scaled proposals in deplicate with a copy of the advertisement attached, will be received at this other until 2 p. m. Wedsacky, Feb. 25. 1678, for furnishing following applies to the Substates Department United states Army, delivered at such places in the city as may be required, viz.; 2. 200 pounds Prime Rio Coffee, in double sachs. S. 200 pounds Chanles, Stearte Wax, sizes, full weight of count house, stranged.

pound boxes strapped. "C," in barrels, full 25. 5.00 pounds Sagar. "G." in barrels, full head lined.
2, 26 pounds Sait, Sne, in barrels, full head lined.
3. 260 pounds Table Sait, packed in 10-pound haze, in round-hooped barrels, full head lined.
Bids will be received for the whole or any portion of the above amounts, which are to be increased or creased, as may be required, at the time of opening.
Actual lare at the time of delivery is required, and no charge for packages will be allowed.
Proposals will be received subject to the musi conditions, and must be secompanied by camples.
Biank spoposals, or other information, will be furnished on application to this office.
The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.
Major and C. S. Dv. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.

LEGAL. ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE:

The creditors of Marcus Kronberg, of Chicago, Cool County, Illinois, are hereby notified that he, on the lith day of January, 1874, assigned to me all his preparity, real and personal, is trust for the occast of his creditors, and that they are required to premare their lains under each or affirmation to me within three months from this date.

Chicago, Jan. 15, 1877.

BRADFORD MARDOOK, Assignment of the Chicago, Jan. 15, 1877.

Clark-st., Chicago: by mail, free of charge, on all colai diseases. Dr.J. Kean is the ty who warrants cures or no pay. Schuvler Colfax is at the Palmer.

J. K. Emmet and wife are at the Palmer.

Miss Fanny Davenport is a guest of the

Gen. W. T. Clark. Washington, is one of the sts of the Pacific. The Hon. Thomas Ewing, Nebraska, is regis

William M. O'Dyer, of the New York Tribune is a guest of the Palmer. Charles Melville, agent of Mrs. Scott Sidd

Gen. F. Van Vliet, U. S. A., Washington, is topping at the Paimer House. J. M. Chapman, business manager of Fanny Davenport, is registered at the Sherman.

A. De St. Joseph and L. F. Audiffret, Paris, France, are among the guests of the Pacific.

Frank O. Johnson will lead the Young Men's meeting at the Y. M. C. A. rooms this evening.

The Henderson Standard Company and ice's Surprise Party are domiciled at the Tre-

Maj. M. A. Reno bas returned to the city after an absence of two weeks, and is registered at the Palmer.

The Republicans of the Eleventh Ward will meet this evening at Martine's Hall, Ada street, to elect officers and transact general business.

The Rev. John Peddie, pastor of the Second Baptist Church, will conduct the noonday prayer-meeting, at No. 150 Madison street, to-day.

David O'Neil, whom Tom Ellis attempted to assasinate, was last evening reported by Dr. sham as in a fair way of recovery. Ellis still lenies that he did the shooting.

The Oriental Institute will meet this after-coon at 1:30 o'clock in the Sherman House club-rooms. Subject: "Pneumatology of the O. T." The Kev. Mr. Peake will be leader. A special meeting of the Fourteenth Ward Republican Club is called this Monday evening at No. 636 Milwaukee avenue (Lochner's Hali) to discuss the question of Alderman.

In responding to an alarm last night from the lorth Side, Engine Company, No. 13, collided ith the Fire Patrol wagon at the corner of puth Water street and Fitth ayenue. Ben's achine lost a couple of spokes and the side eps. The accident was unavoidable because the slippery road.

Fully 200 brick-layers attended a meeting at No. 54 West Lake street yesterday afternoon. After a speech by Ald. Lawler, who urged unity and organization to accombine their aim,—\$2.50 a day after April 1,—a secret session was held, and nearly all put their names to an agreement to hold out for an advance.

About half a dozen ladies, calling themselves the Working-Women's Association, held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the hall of the Printers' Union, corner of Michigan and Clark streets, to devise measures calculated to ameliorate the condition of working-women. They would have no reporter around nor would they disclose anything about the proceedings.

A meeting of those opposed to the emigra-tion of Chmamen was held at Maskel Hall yes-terday afternoon, and the following were ap-pointed to make arrangements for a mass meet-ing to be held Wednesday evening, if the Presi-dent signs the bill: Dr. Duff, Moses Woodason, J. W. Cooper, W. Halley, Charles Newland, Joseph Howsen, Garrett McDonald, A. R. Par-tons, C. G. Dixon, Samuel Goldwater.

Mystie Prior, of No. 330 State street, reported Mystic Prior, of No. 339 State street, reported terday forenoon at the Armory that during urday evening a well-known thief named ank Meyers had broken into her room and istolen a satin dress which cost her \$112. the afternoon Lieut. Hayes captured Meyers Monroe's Garden on State street, and recoved the dress at Andre Andrew's pawnshop, . 322 State street, where it had been "spout-" for the small sum of \$7.50.

the German theatre, and resisting the officer who, eudeavored to arrest him; Henry Guerdon, house agent, charged with breaking into the of a tenant; Arthur Stacy, of No. 735 Lake street, and carrying off the furni-Edward Cregier, accessory to the burg-f Schaefer's restaurant along with Frank ; Michael Mahoney, alias "Canary," a lous character keeping a saloon at No. 509 street, who received most of the stolen

A railroad conductor writes a long communication to THE TRIBUNE to combat the current ballucination that the coming generation of Americaos will be puny, sick, y, and played out. His experience of many years convinces him that the contrary is the case, and that the average American child of "under 12" who travels on a half-fare ticket is as isrre as a boy or girl of 15 or 16 used to be in ante-railroad days. He thinks that an iostructive and interesting article might be written by some physiologist on the aubject of the influence of the invention of railroads upon the development of the infant American.

American.

A woman in a neat little suburban village has not been visited by a single tramp during the winter, nor has her husband had to buy ner a revolver and feel alarmed lest he should read in the evening papers on his way home at night, "Another Hellish Deed—Butchered by a Iramp." She had a half a ton of coal dumped in a conspicuous place in the yard, and carefully brushed off the show whenever there was a storm, and the consequence was that whenever an absentinded or short-sighted tramp did get so Is as to open the gate, his eye fell on the coal and he took that back-track as it he had forgotten something.

coroner Mann yesterday beld an inquest upon Otto Russell, who died at the corner of Perry and Dunham streets, in the Town of Lake View, of congestion of the brain, superindneed by the continued and excessive use of liquor. Deceased was a German, 54 years of age, and left a highly-respected family on bis large farm at Hanover, Lake County, Ind. He came to this city on Saturday last with a wagon-load of produce, and drank so much on the way that be never rallien. His zoo, 18 years of age, who accompanied him on the journey, will return home with the remains to-day. An inquest was also held upon Allen James, colored, who died suddenly of rheumatism of the heart at his home, No. 1510 Arnold street.

Arnold street.

The noble Captain, sometimes yeleot handsome tieorge Miller, related yesterday a woful
story of how he had been assailed on his way
home at the corner of Twelith and Loomis
streets by five highwaymen. But his military
prowess did not desert him; oh no! He
knocked three of them to grass,
and the discomited quintette ran
away without securing anything. The
police investigated. Mrs. Miller said her hushusband told her that he had fallen at the corner of Loomis and Nebraska streets; this in
consequence of the soiled condition of his linen
and clothing. But the Himman-street police
say the mishap must have happened elsewhere,
for when the Captain entered their district he
was in a demoralized condition, and was supported on either side by friends who wished to
see nim safely home.

"The hungry man from Bridgeport" is at the

corning the bungry man came in, and, walking eliberately to the bunk where McCune was eening, he began to gouge out his eyes aiting in this, he bit off three-quarters the man's ear, and actually chewed and awallowed it. The particulars of the afair and swallowed it. The particulars of the arain are horribly revolting, for it was a very dirty sar for a luncheon. The keeper of the place called in a policeman, and the "hungry man" was taken to the Armory and locked up. He gave the name of James Dunne, is about 24 years of age, and a beastly, hardened-looking wretch, notwithstanding his youth. He admits the may hem, and offers in defense that they had hard sares words about the right of way to a cert

port the result of the trip of the Committee in his paper.

"Then you have never known the prisoner to be accused of doing a dishonorable act?" said, with great earnestness, the counsel for the prosecution. "No, never," replied the witness with conviction in his elarion tones. "What never?" bellowed the lawyer, while every ear was strained to catch the reply, but ere it came there was heard the sharp crack of a revolver, and the lawyer fell dead, shot through the brain, while, as he covered the witness with the still smoking weapon, the Judge said sternly, "This Court proposes to protect and will protect the administration of justice from public scandal. Witness, answer the question asked by the late counsel for the prosecution, and remember that the Court has its eye and its revolver on you." "No, never," firmly responded the witness. "Mr. Sherift," said the Court, sa he let his revolver down to half-cock, and laid it on the deak before him, "sweep up the remains of the late counsel, and, Mr. Clerk, let the proper resolutions to his memory be spread upon the court records. The State's Attorney will secure another assistant and proceed with the case, and to enable him to do so the Court stands adjourned for half an hour."

Dr. W. P. Dunne, the City Physician. in his

hour."

Dr. W. P. Dunne, the City Physician. in his last report to the Board of Inspectors of the House of Correction, treats at some length on drunkenness of the immates,—that is, on delirium tremens and alcoholism. In the course of his remarks he says: "But the treatment of delirium tremens by the remedles now used suffices only for the time being,—victims to the vice of intemperance seem not to possess sufficient will-power to overcome the temptation to drink again; and with those whose nerve centres have become much diseased, it is difficult to surgest such medical treatment as may accomplish favorable results. The difficulty here in obtaining success—enabling the physician to determine the effects of his remedies—lies in the absurdly short terms which the afflicted (the drunkards) are compelled to stay in falls. It is claimed for Chinchona rubra that it possesses virtues not possessed by other known medicines for the cure of this and other nerve difficulties; and we deem its claims to be so strong that it is our intention to give its usefulness a trial." Had it not been for the very transient period of detention of prisoners in the Bridewell,—averaging as they do but a new days or weeks,—Dr. Dunne would have fully tested the virtue of Dr. D'Unger's remedy for the alcoholic appetite.

"Cut your hair? Yes, sir," said the barber, affably, as he enveloped his customer in a shroud of calico and adjusted him in a chair. "Quite chill—" he began, intending to beguite the time by assorted conversation on meteorology and other subjects, but before he could complete the word "chilly" the customer said, "Yes; for these latitudes, though I make no doubt that much more severe weather, even at this season of the year, has been chronicted in the records of the United States Signal-Service observer stationed here, to say nothing of the greater extremes of temperature experienced by those in more northerly latitudes." Then the customer went on and told about what he recollected of the cold winter of 1859, and recited a few interesting episodes culled from the travels of Hayes, Kane, Back, Benring, Sir John Franklin, McClintock, and others, and the barber guashed his teeth in impotent rage and seized an opportunity, while he jammed his customer's chin down on his breast in order to coast round his back bair, to begin: "Politics pretty lively, eh? The caph—." But it was no go. The customer blew a few hairs off and genially replied, "Thazzo!" and thereupon treated the barber to a comprehensive but by no means brief exposition of the American political situation from every standpoint, dwelling particularly on the Returning Board frauds, the proceedings of the Electoral Commission, the Potter Committee's inquisition, and the action of the Democratic caucus on the Southern jurors' test-oath clauses. The maddened barber to account of the cutting off the customer's right ear with his shears, but resolved to make one more attempt, and blandly remarked in a stenographic manaer, "Harr—thin—re-"Cut your hair? Yes, sir," said the barber, make one more attempt, and blandly remarked in a stenographic manner, "Hair—thin—restor—" "Yes; ha! ha!" cheerfully remarked the customer; "shoemakers always wear badly-fitting boots, you know. My hair is thiu, but I'll tell you wast, you ought to try my patent Cristodenous restabilist, the thing to himse out the hair," and he launched forth late a tire-less panegyric of the virtues of this singular compound, and the advantages accruing from the purchase of the larger-sized bottles until the barber had no excuse for dallying longer with him, and m a voice of concentrated rage nissed, "Next!" and whispered in his late cus-comer's ear, "If you're a man,—Oh, if you're a man,—come round here to-night after the shop closes and meet me with your own weepins!"

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL. S. J. Haley, Boston.
A. P. Swineford, L. S.
S. B. Jones, Omaha.
John Amery, N. Y.
H. W. French, Boston.
D. Baldwin, Jr., Clevel'd. TREMONT HOUSE.

PALMER HOUSE.

Wm. Gale, Winons. C. Bonche, Boston.
B. S. Woodward, Clinton J. H. Bacon, Minneap'lis
James Sharp, N. Y. C. W. Sanford, Clevel'nd
J. A. Irish, Indianapol's J. D. Condit, St. Paul.
C. Flunkett, Boston. G. M. Smyth, N. Y.

SHERMAN HOUSE.
C. A. Anderson, Engla'd J. H. Ward, Baltimore.
Geo. H. Seeley, N. Y. A. C. Rugyles, Fond du L.
J. Cunningbam, Detroit. C. F. Mason, Glasgow.
C. W. Packer, Phila. M. R. Baum, Montgom'y
C. F. Snedeker, Cincin'i A. Young, Milwaukee.

MILITIA NOTES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Discharged "for the good of the service" The Rev. J. N. Green has been app

O. P. Crave has been appointed Surgeon of the Seventh Regiment, vice Middleton, de-

Company D, Fifteenth Battalion, has been accepted. H. C. Hoffman, of Company F, First Regiment, has been discharged "for the good of the service."

The resignation of First-Lieut. John M. Reticher, Company D, Fourteenth Battalion, residence Rock Island, has been accepted on account of removal from the State. The resignation of Second-Lieut. Brook Stafford, Jr., of Company E, Fifteenth Battalion, residence Grafton, has been accepted by order of the Commander-in-Chief, on account of removal from the State.

A number of enlisted men have recently been discharged upon surgeons' certificates from the Seventh and Fifth Regiments, the Sixth, Four-teenth, and Fifteenth Battalions, and the Fourth, First, and Third Regiments. This is an easy way of getting out of the service, but the men should know that it goes on record against them.

THE NINTH BATTALION.

Friday of last week a company of military officers from the First Brigade, with ladies, took an excursion to Champaign and Urbana, for the purpose of visiting the State Industrial and Military Schools. The party consisted of Brig.-Gen. Torrence and wife; Col. Swain, of the First Regiment, and wife; Col. Cannon, of Gen. Ducat's staff; Maj. Truman Miller, Surgeon of the First Regiment, and wife; Lieut.-Col. Powell, of the Sixth Battalion; Capt. Baker, Sergt. Frank Hoyne, and Sergt. Belt, of the First Regiment. The Military School at Champaign was visited, and the cadets were reviewed by Gen. Torrance, Dr. Gregory, the Regent, acting as Master of Ceremonies. The principal-object which called the visitors there was a reception given by Company D, of the Ninth Battalion, and resolutions were adopted by them expressing their thanks to the municipal authorities and the military officers of Champaign for the courtesies extended to them. THE NINTH BATTALION.

HILLIARD'S REPORT.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.
Curcaso, Feb. 22. —In the annual re
Adjutant-General of the State just

here is a report from me, as to the condition of the First Brigate I. N. G., as to the condition of the Second Regiment Infantry, which was not intended for publication, as to the proper status of the command at the time of inspection. The report was, in my opinion, unjust in that a subsequent inspection was ordered and performed, during which a marked improvement had taken place, and a report covering this inspection was forwarded to the Inspector-General, which should have taken the place of the former report as to the regiment's condition, etc., under date of Nov. 17, 1878.

GRAIN INSPECTION.

DETAILS OF THE STATEM.

Few persons, even among those directly engaged in the grain traffic of this city, have a definite idea of the machinery through which the important service of grain inspection is performed. From small beginnings and in a comparatively short period of time it has advanced. step by step, with the grain trade, until it has become a department of very considerable pro-portions, employing in the actual work of intwenty-eight Inspectors who are stationed on the several railroad tracks and elevators, together with the Chief Inspector and three Assistant Inspectors who supervise the work of the entire department for the purpose, mainly, of uning uniformity of grades.

THE STATIONS FOR IN-INSPECTION

are as foliows:

1. Chicago & Pacific Railroad track, office corner North Haisted and North Branch; J. B. Fitch, Third Assistant inspector.

2. Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, Wisconsin Division, and Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad tracks, corner Canal street and Carroll avenue; T. W. Porter, Second Assistant Inspector.

3. Chicago & Northwestern Railroad track, Galena Division, Fark Station; F. W. Boudreau, Third Assistant Inspector.

4. Chicago & Northwestern Railroad track, near City Elevator, corner Sixteensh street and Stewart avenue; William Smille, Second Assistant Inspector.

avenue; William Santo,
spector.

*5. Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad tracks, corner Sixteenth and Jefferson streets; N. D. Sullivan, Second Assistant Inspector.

*6. Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad track,
corner Leavitt and Kinzie streets; S. Wilder,
Third Assistant Inspector. corner Leavitt and Kinzie streets; S. Wilder, Third Assistant In-pector. 7. Illinguis Centrall Railroad tracks, foot of South Water street; E. G. Buckley, Second Assistant In-

**Specior.

**S. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad tracks, corner of Sixteenth street and Centre avenue; N. B. Irwin, Second Assistant, and William Bidweil Third Assistant Inspector.

**9. Chicago, Alton & St. Louis track, corner of Haisted street and Archer avenue; Charles Carroll, Second Assistant Inspector.

**10. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad tracks, dar-shops, Forty-seventh street; H. W. Fitch. Second, and M. Hanley Third Assistant Inspector.

*1. Armour, Dole & Co.'s Elevators A and B, office corner of Sixteenth street and South Branch; J. D. Butts, Third Assistant Inspector.

*2. St. Jouis Elevator, corner of Halsted street and Archer avenue; E. Colby, Third Assistant Inspector. *3. Naflodal Elevator, near South Halsted street bridge; T. B. Canfield, Third Assistant Inspector. 4. Neeley's Elevator, corner Twenty-third street and South Branch; J. F. Kendall, Third Assistant

Inspector.
7. City Elevator, corner Lumber and Bates streets; P. O'Connor, Third Assistant Inspector.
8. Illinois River Elevator, West Water street, between Madison and Washington streets; W. A. Walker, Third Assistant Inspector. istant Inspector.

11. Chicago & Pacific Elevator, corner West Branch and Halsted street; J. B. Fitch, Third As-Branch and Haisted street; J. B. Frich, Tank Resistant Inspector.

12. Air-Line Elevator, corner Franklin and North Water streets; John Kelley, Third Assist-

North Water streets; John Kelley, Third Assistant Inspector.

13. Galena Elevator, corner Rush and Kinzle streets; J. W. Leland, Third Assistant Inspector.

14. Central Elevator, foot of South Water street; W. F. Tavlor, Third Assistant Inspector.

15. Danville Elevator, corner Hickory street and Ashland avenue; S. E. Forsyth, Third Assistant Inspector.

Supervising force, main office 158 Washington street—John P. Reynolds, Chief Inspector; O. L. Parker, Frst Assistant Inspector; John Link, Secund Assistant Inspector; Thomas Porter, Second Assistant Inspector.

Stations marked with an asterisk are connected with the main office by telephone direct.

In addition to the foregoing, the Department

In addition to the foregoing, the Department employs four office clerks, one messenger, and one collector in the main office, and eight "helpers," who assist the Inspectors on track. The average cost of both inspections, and including also registration, is about one mill perbashel—rather less.

The thempitee on Appeals consists of P. W. The Committee on Appeals consists of P. W. ster, S. D. Foss, and T. H. Seymour, office Dater, S. D. Foss, and T. H. Seymour, office No. 156 Washington street. The Assistant Inspectors have been employed on the inspection force from six to eighteen

rears each.

The registration relates only to the record of The registration relates only to the record of the issuance and cancellation of receipts given by the warehouses for grain delivered to them and delivered out by them. The work is performed by the Registrar, Mr. B. F. Culver, and six clerks, but no fees are charged, the whole cost being paid from the receipts for inspection and included in the mill per bushel above referred to. The office is No. 156 Washington street.

THEY WANT THEIR PAY. THE MULLIGAN GUARDS OF 1871.

The militia who were called out to protect the city from the thieves and the thugs at the time of the great fire in 1871 do not propose to willingly let the memory of their vaior die, or their services go unrewarded,—if they can help it. Believing that the warrior, as well as the laborer, is worthy of his hire, they propose to strike the city, or the State, or somebody, for their pay. It is now nearly eight years since they stood around the smoldering ruins and consented to sacrifice their time and their convenience for the public good and \$3 a day. In that long interval repeated attempts have been made to milk the public treasury of their pay, but for some reason or other both the municipal and the State udders have failed to "give down." Nothing deterred, they have armed themselves with milking-pails and milk-stools, and propose to try it again. This latest effort was started some two or three weeks ago, when a number of the citizen soldiers wrote to Christian Meier, one of the Socialist members of the House, and asked him to exert himself in their behalf. Mr. Meier hunted up the records, found the report of the Stare militia to the Adjutant-General for 1873—the earliest he could get—and discovered that the document was singularly silent on the subject of their employment. Then he went to the Adjutant-General, who could only tell him that his recollection was that there were five companies, outside of Chicago, who were called out by the Governor, and who only were entitled to receive and did receive pay for their services. The absence of anything on the subject in the report for 1873, or, indeed, in any other documents that could be found at Springfield, was something that the uppaid militia couldn't execute execute for. udders have failed to "give down." Nothing services. The absence of any lang of the subject in the report for 1873, or, indeed, in any
other documents that could be found at Springfield, was something that the uppaid militia
couldn't exactly account for. The recollection
of the present Adjutant-General, however, accorded in the man with the statements contained in a letter to a member of one
of the companies from Adjt.-Gen. Higgins,
May 19, 1874. In that letter it was stated that
\$2,000 had been appropriated by the previous
General Assembly to pay the militia companies
which did duty in Chicago in October, 1871,
under orders of the tovernment. The law was
so worded, however, according to the letter, as
to exclude the Chicago companies from the
benefits of the appropriation, for the reason that
they were not ordered out by the Governor.
The letter closed with the statement that the
appropriation was for \$1 per day of service, but
that the limit was \$2,000, which would
only pay the companies from other
parts of the State. The fact remained, howver, that the militia did duty, and that aomebody called them out, and that they were promised pay for themservices, and the next thing to
do was to get hold of the somebody, ask him
what authority be had to call them out and
make them such promises, and then decide what
further steps they should take to get their pay.
So a meeting of representatives of the several
companies was held yesterday afternoon at No.
130 West Lake street, where the whole business
received a generous airing, and a committee of
five, consisting of F. Wickmann, L. Brandes, Willism Bohn, Haus Milier, and Alolph Osterman,
appointed to interview the then officers of the
First Regiment, and all others in authority, at
that memorable period in Chicago's history, and

see what authority they had to awear in these protectors of the peace, and what chance they, the aforesaid protectors, stand for getting their nav. During the week therefore, it is quite probable that Gen. Julius White, Gen. Sheridan, ex-Mayor Mason. Capt. Fischer, Maj. Vender. Col. Osterman, Capt. Faul, and possibly others, will be visited by the Committee and asked a lew pertinent questions on the subject matter. When the Committee secures the desired amount of information it will order another meeting, and the combined wisdom will then determine what is most expedient to be done. Just what the bill will be is not known, part of the men having been led to expect \$3 a day, and another part \$2.75, or police pay. Altogether there were ten companies of sixty men each, serving from eighteen to twenty days, but the exact number of \$3 men and \$2.75 men is one of the things which is yet to be figured out. to be figured out.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY. PREPARATIONS FOR ITS OBSERVANCE.

The Irish-American Council held an adjourned

meeting at Maskell Hall yesterday afternoon, Alexander Sullivan in the chair. authorizing the President of the Council to

cause the memorial adopted by the United Catholic Societies of Chicago on last Thursday night, concerning the late Bishop Foley, to be transcribed and appropriately mounted, and sent to his mother in Baltimore.

A committee, consisting of the Grand Mar-shal and the line Marshals of the various societies, were appointed to arrange a route of pro-cession for St. Patrick's Day. The Commit-

tee were out nearly an bour, and on returning made a report which was a victory for the reform element, who favor short routes for processions. Several amendments were offered, some of which contemplated taking the proces-cession as far north as Chicago avenue and as

cossions. Several amendments were cossion as far north as Chicago avenue and as far south as Archer avenue, but these amendments were all rejected, and the report was finally adopted by a decided majority. The following is the route sgreed upon: The societies will form at the corner of Monroe and Desplaines streets, and march south on Desplaines streets, and march south on Desplaines to Harrison street; west on Harrison to Halsted; south on Halsted to Twelfth; cast on Twelith to Wabash avenue; north on Wabash avenue to Lake street; west on Laka to State; north on State to Indiana; west on Indiana to Desplaines, and south on Desplaines to St. Patrick's Church.

His Honor the Mayor, the City Council, and the very Rev. John McMullen, D. D., Vicar-General and Administrator of the Diocese, were invited to review the procession.

Motions were adopted inviting the First and Second Regiments, the Hannibal Zouaves, the Sixth Battalion, Lackey's Zouaves, and other military organizations to join in the procession. It was announced that the Grand Marshal, all the Assistant and all the Line Marshals would meet next Sunday afternoon at Maskell Hall.

The President of the Council congratulated the members upon their action indicating a disposition to shorten the route of procession, and hoped this was the inauguration of a policy which would lead to celebrations more significant and more edifying than those which included only street parades. He had a suggestion to offer concerning their action this year, which he was confident would meet with a hearty response from every one present, as well as from those whom they represented. He said one of the last public acts of the last public acts of the last public acts of the lastinations in which the good Bishop took so much interest as in the Orphan Asylum. The Asylum, unfortunately, was in debt. Besides, it needed enlarrement. There were in the Mother Superior's hands now applications for the admission of a hundred fittle ones whom she could not accommodate for the taking up of a

an imperative becases. It is survived that some means be devised for the taking up of a collection from the procession as it passed some given point. The proceeds should be used for the construction of an addition to the Asylum to be known as the "Bishop Foley Memorial." Surely no more worthy method could be adopted for the celebration of St. Patrick's festival; he knew that if the late Bishop could speak, he would assure them that no monument could be built to perpetuate his memory which would be so grateful to him as a home for taose to whom he was so thoughtful, and so kind a guardian.

The suggestion was received with decided manifestations of approval, and a motion was adopted by a unanimous vote that a collection be taken up on St. Patrick's Day from the societies in procession, and that the Rev. Mother Joseph, Superior of the Asylum, be invited to accept the contributions as the procession passed cil then adjourned, subject to the

W. H. HARPER.

Among the opinions filed at Ottawa Saturday was one reversing the decision of the Circuit Court in the case of The People against William H. Harper and his bondsmen. This was a suit prought to recover a balance of \$25,000 which was in Harper's hands at the time of his re-moval from the position of Grain Inspector in 1875, the fees baving been sufficiently in excess of the expenses of the office to allow of the accumulation of such a sum. The money, it is alleged, was on deposit in the Cook County National, and was swept away by the bankruptcy

tional, and was swept away by the bankruptcy of that concern.

Suit was begun in 1877, and in May of last year the matter came up for hearing before Judge Rogers on a demurrer, which the Judge sustained, holding that the only persons who could sue Harper were those from whom these excessive fees had been collected. The sureties—Col. Ingersoll is one of them—were not called on at the time the bond was made to contemplate the possibility of being held responsible for fees accumulated in the hands of the principal, beyond the amount for running expenses. No such liability could exist on a fair construction of the bond. He would have to sustain the demurrer on the ground that the breach assigned demurrer on the ground that the breach assigned was not of a duly contemplated either by statute or the sureties when they signed the bond. The constitutional question as to the validity of the Grain-Inspection law would be

validity of the Grain-inspection law would be left to the Supreme Court.

That body has now acted, sustaining the Inspection law, and hoiding that Harper or his sureties are liable to the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners for fees on hand. How this decision is to be reconciled with the previous one in the Tompkins case does not appear.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The School Tax.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—My school tax in Cook County is between \$700 and \$800 each year. I vant German and drawing taught in all of our public schools in the county. If I had fifty rirls and fitty boys, every one of them should earn the German language. It has always been a great embarrassment to me in my business affairs in not understanding the German language. There are plenty of teachers in Cook County that can teach both German and English as cheap as the English is taught now.

L. W. STONE.

Wants to Go to Leadville. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Will you kindly inform

me if there is any agency or company in the city that will send people to Leadville, to be rein that will send people to Leadville, to be reimbursed by labor after arrival there? I would like to go, but through an unforseen accident I lately lost what few dollars I had accumulated, and am therefore unable to pay my way. I am 28 years old, strong, healthy, and willing to work. I can refer anybody to, or bring references from, some of the leading merchants of this city. If any such exist, please state location, or would you allow them to drop a line, care Tribung office, to yours respectfully.

ROBERT B. ROBERTS.

The Dutch Language. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—There seems to be a digposition to renew the phonetic question, the isting methods of spelling. Some of your correspondents have given specimens of the in ended reform, at least so far as certain words are concerned. I observe that is is proposed to spell the word "you" yu. If there is to be a change why not adopt the Dutch form of the word,—the simple us Why is not us for the second person as correct and "fonetic" as I for the first person? It is should be spelled you, then I should be spelled of or ay. People often write the words "I owe you" thus: I O U, and how can that be improved upon? It saves four-sevenths of the letters and space, and any child can learn to spell those three words in that "fonetic" way in three seconds.

Speaking of Dutch words reminds me that the Dutch spell is the same as we do, and we undoubtedly got the word from the "Low Countries," for the Angleo-Saxons came from Holland, Holstein, and Hanever. The Germans spell it ist, the Latins at, and the Greek sets, while the Dutch spell it is, and word,—the simple ut Why is not w for the sec

that form the English have adopted. Those who have examines the Dutch tongue netice a closer resemblance between it and English than between German and English than between German and English. Let me give a few examples of this similarity:

"Wan de hond onder ligt, al de wereld wil hem biten,"—When the hound under lies, all the world will him bite. (It will be observed that #1 and will are spelled with one it. It would be hard to give a good reason for using two.) Take another example: "Een good vriend is better dan zilver en goud."—A good friend is better than silver and gold. (The Dutch "better is better spelling than the English better, with its duplicate t in the word.) Another sample: "Wat de nuchtere denkt, dat spreckt de droukard,"—What the sober man thinks, the drunkard speaks. And this: "Wat u niet brand, dot koel neit,"—What burns you not, cool not.

There is a limit, of course, to these similarities. In many Dutch sentences scarcely a word would be recognized by one unsequainted with the language.

Lingo.

Are Horses More Precious than Women?

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—I want to tell you that at least one reader of The Sunday Tribune was immensely gratified to read your editorial therein deprecating such exhibitions of "endur-ance" as that of Mme La Chapelle last week. ance" as that of Mme La Chapelle last week. If a man were to drive a horse so relentlessly—no matter how spirited the horse—the law would interfere for the horse's sake. Is a woman less worthy of preservation than a horse! I do not undervalue the development of human muscle, but is not its abuse at least as inhuman as the abuse of equine muscle? I glory in excibitions of human endurance, to any endurable extent consistent with life and health. Persistence beyond this is, as your editorial well says, "immoral and degrading,"—cruelty, with no adequate excuse. How a man, claiming to be human, officiating either as the pedestrienne's manager or physician, could sanction her still further prolonging the torture, is beyond the comprehension of W. M. D.

Baking-Powder.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—The manufacturers of baking-powders, in the vindication of their products published in Saturday's *Times*, state that alum baking-powder is as harmless as that made from cream of tartar. To tell it in their own language, the cream of tartar powder leaves nothing but a little Rochelie salts, and the alum powder a little Glauber's salts, equally

Now, cream of tartar is composed of pottassa Now, cream of tartar is composed of pottassa and tartaric acid, and the chemical reaction between this and the carbonate of soda, also contained in the powder, is, that the carbonic acid of the soda is set free, the tartaric acid uniting with the soda and pottassa (Rochelle salts). But in the case of alum we have another ingredient above those, the reactions of which are analogous to the last, that is alumina, which is the principal part of clay, and is left in the bread.

I analyzed a sample of alum powder, and, as the analysis is very simple, any one can easily find whether the baking powder they use contains alum or not: Dissolve a small quantity of the powder in water, and when it has settled pour off the clear liquid, and to this add ammonia. If alum is present in the solution, you will get a dense perceipitate of alumina. In the sample analyzed by me a tablespoonful of baking powder gave about half an ounce of alumina. As the above quantity is the amount used in a loaf of bread or pan of biscutt, for each loaf of bread a person eats he takes into his system half an ounce of alumina, or clay. Or, in other words, as the best varieties of chinaware are almost pure alumina, and, supposing a cuo and saucer each to weigh four ounces, he would eat as much clay as would make his cup and saucer in eating sixteen loaves of bread. Alumina is also the base of the metal aluminum, which is the chief ingredient in the alloy called oroid; so, putting it in another light, enough of this metal would pass into his system in the course of a few weeks to make a dozen orioid watch-cases.

What the effect of such a diet would be we will leave with the physicians, but when they tell us that the chemical results of one powder is practically the same as the other, they do not give us the facts.

Life-Insurance. and tartaric acid, and the chemical reaction be

To the Editor of The Tribune CHICAGO, Feb. 22.-Every individual and every corporation organized and doing business in the State of Illinois is obliged by law to bear a share of the burdens necessary in order to raise a revenue to support the State. The busi-ness of life insurance exacts more money for less value that any other known occupation,—a fact demonstrated by the last annual statement of the Mutual Life of New York, from which it appears that that Company has accumulated in less than thirty years eighty-seven millions of dollars,-twenty-one millions more than the of New York. In eight years-from 1869 to 1876—this Company took from the people of this State in premiums four millions of dollars, and returned one milion for death losses. By its charter, no money of the Company can be invested outside of the State of New York, and the three milions of dollars profit was removed from this State to be cared for in the City of

from this State to be said the companies doing New York.

In the same period all the companies doing business in the State received for premiums thirty-two millions five hundred thousand dollars, of which they returned for death losses ten million two hundred thousand-dollars, leaven the strength of t minion two numerae thousand-dollars, lear-mg a net surolus of more than twenty-two mill-ions of dollars. And yet this business, which when its true character becomes known will be publicly branded as a fraud and a swindle, pays no tax; contributes not a dollar toward the sup-port of the Government which permits it to

It is a well known fact, capable of proof, that It is a well known fact, capable of proof, that these life-insurance companies annually expend large amounts of money which belongs to their policy-holders to defeat what they are pleased to call hostile legislation. That is, when a bill is introduced in any State Legislature which has for its end the imposition of a tax upon the business, agents and lobbyists are at once sent armed with funds to defeat the bill, and generally they do defeat it.

The Chamber of Life-Insurance in New York was an organization through which the funds of was an organization through which the funds of the companies was expended. They all con-tribute, and when a Legislature was to be bought or a bill defeated the Chamber of Life-Insurance did the work.

ribute, and sought or a bill defeated the Communication of the work.

It is not supposed that there is the alightest probability of the passage of an act imposing a tax on this business by the present Legislature, but that is no reason why the subject should not be agitated.

GEORGE A. SHUPPLOT.

Spelling-Reform Bristles!

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.
CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—It to-day's TRIBUNE was a fair index of the public interest in the Spelling-Reform, some system should be adopted right off, or the English language will soon be as Babelistic as the staves of a hoop-bursted

"Vox" favors having long vowels indicated by a terminal e. Here is "reform" in a new ruise. While reformers in this line generally concede that silent e should be dropped "Vox" would "pile up the agony" by adding e to be and me, a and ra, I and by, and O, no, and yo, etc. O, hoe! that'll bee noe goe—as ac "G. C. O." hauls "G. D. B." over the

coals for his inconsistent spelling, as a would-be reformer; and "G. C. O.," in his article, in shod. Isn't this rather slip-shod spelling? The "American" system spells should shared, and why? Because w is, as its name implies, double-u, with the sound of us in full, and it always has that sound, whether before other vowels, as in will, well, work, water, etc., or after o in the necessary diphanong ow, as in bound, town, our, four, etc. In all other places it is silent, and useless.

John W. Whinfield thinks the present spelling helps to fill out and make a beatiful picture. Well, Mr. Whinfield, every man to his taste, but don't be a "loating siraw. Pitch right in for your side, and have a spelled algh, and me miegh, and o ough, and I ighe! While it may lack sense in some eyes, it will probably be greatly increased in beaughteigh in yours. Hurrave phorr the beaughte ghfuil! but don't insionate that editors, as a class, aim mainly to fill up their papers with letters that will occupy the most room in proportion to the ideas,—much writing and little thought.

"A Lady" wants to know if the spelling reform won't render some standard works useless? Cannot people who shall have the time and the desire to read such works as she mentions devote the three or four years necessary to the present difficult spelling just as well, if reform-spelling is adopted, as they, and everybody else, who learn to read at all, can—and will be obliged to—it it is not?

Mrs. M. E. Walker restless! wrestless with

else, who learn to read at all, can—and will be obliged to—it it is not?

Mrs. M. E. Walker restlessly wrestles with the multitudinous diagraphs. But there are no diagraphs that our present letters will not spell simply and accurately, except that of the in this, that, those, the, etc. This the "American" system supplies, with an h crossed near the top, like a t, thus forming a combined t and h in the space taken by h; and this character is called the, and used when alone for the oft-used word "the," or in conjunction with other letters for the aforesaid sound of th. The legitimate sound of t and h in thin, also of sh and ch, can as well and properly be spelled by those letters, in the new system, as now. As for such a diagraph as sh (as in azure) being essential, I will bow acknowledgment to any one who will demonstrate it. Nobody will be misled by pronouncing azure distinctly as spelled, u long at the beginning of a syllable always being preceded by the sound of short i (or y), and the short sound of u always having the i inserted, as in vision. No; the best spectacles I have yet found have not enabled me to discover any new requisite in the diagraph line, except for the

CANADA.

Labor and Immigration_Sabbath Observ ance-Tariff on Coal-Adulteration Food-Aid to Colonization,

OTTAWA, Feb. 28.—By invitation of the Governor-General, Dr. Edward Young, late of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, waited upon the Governor-General, and presented a copy of elegantly bound; and also a copy of his work on Immigration, giving information to immigrants pressed great pleasure at the reception of these books, the subject of labor and immigration inquired as to the cause of the decline of im-migration to the United States in recent years, inquired as to the cause of the decine of immigration to the United States in recent years, and expressed his earnest desire that a work similar to that of Dr. Young's in regard to the United States he prepared, showing the inducements offered by Manitoba and the Northwest Territory, and widely distributed, in an inexpensive form, throughout England and Scotland. In the House of Commons, Mr. Christic presented a petition from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, praving that steps should be taken to secure the better observance of the Lord's Day in the Province of Quebec, where Postmasters are required by law to keep their offices open for a time on Sunday.

A motion was carried, asking that the reports of the arhitrators appointed to inquire tho the matter of the b-undaries of Ontario and the unorganized Territories be brought down. The mover said he favored the proposition of creating a new Province out of the District of Algoma and the territory between Manitoba and the new westerly frontier of Ontario.

It is said that a Cabinet Minister has been endeavoring to win the support of Members of the House by promising a specific duty of 75 cents per ton on all kinds of coal. He not only promised that such a duty would be imposed, but said that to do so was the Government's intention.

A report on the adulteration of food has been

tion.

A report on the adulteration of food has been laid before the House. The Commissioner of Inland Revenue, in the report, says that, during the year, an analysis was made of samples of the following products: Allspice, baking-powder, bread, butter, canned fruit, cassia, cloves, cinnamon, chocolate, cocoa, cod-liver oil, coffee, cream of tartar, egg-powder, ginger, maltiquors, milk, mustard, pepper, potted meats, preserved vegetables, sausages, sweets, and tea. Of 813 samples analyzed, 523 were unadulterated, 271 adulterated, and nine-team doubtful. Out. of 128 samples of milkseventy were adulterated. Forty-eight samples of coffee were analyzed, and thirty-six of the number were adulterated. Thirty-eight samples of mustard were analyzed, and the whole declared adulterated. Of pepper, twenty-eight out of forty samples were adulterated. The out of forty samples were adulterated. The report proceeds to state that, without including sugar in which giucose was found, or chocolate or cocoa, both of which are largely composed of farinaceous and saccharine matter, exactly one-third of the samples were adulterated. The presence of glucose in small quantities is sometimes an unintentional incident, but its presence in large proportions can hardly be other than intentional; and it may be necessary to fix a legal limit above which its presence should be held to be fraudulent. While only nine adulterated samples of tea out of nfiv-three were found, yet this is not proof of little adulteration, inasmuch as the adulterations were of a very bad description, and in one sample the analysist says he did not find any genuine tea. During the past year there has been three prosecutions for offenses against the Adulteration-of-Food act, two for refusing samples, and one for seiling adulterated milk.

Expected Dissam... of The Tribuna.**

London, Ont., Reb. 23.—The Colonization Aid Society has appointed a deputation to go

COMMODORE VANDERBILT.

His Sayings as Testified to by Witnesses Called to Sustain His Will. "I put my trust in Providence, because Providence is as square as a brick." "Poor Horace (F. Ciark), he broke himself by trying to be as big a man as I am."

"I would rather have given 1,000 shares of Central stock than have had that horse (Mount-ain Boy) die." Speaking of the Erie road, the Commodors said

Speaking of the Erie road, the Commodore said:
"A man going up and down hill don't get along as fast as a man on the level. "We've got a level road, and we shall get along fast."

During this time he once called with Gen. Grant upon the Commodore. When the latter came down-stairs and saw Gen. Grant, he exclaimed: Why, General, you're nothing but a how."

When Dr. Deems sat by the Commodore's bedside fauning him, the Commodore remarked: "Doctor, all you've said has had no more weight with me than that fan you hold in your hand!" "Harry, a million or two is as much as any one ought to have." "Well, Commodore, there is a very easy way of getting rid of the rest." "No there ain't, for what you have got isn't

worth anything unless you have got the power; and if you give away the surplus you give away the control."

Gen. Butterfield at one time advised with the Commodore about buying a house on Fifth avenue in the presence of "Tom" Creamer. The Commodore said: "Doo't buy real estate. Before you know it those thieves down at the City-Hall will have a mortgage on it."

The Commodore told witness that he went'up-stairs very late one night at Congress Hall, Saratogs, and found Horace F. Clark. Agustus Schell, and some others playing cards in Clark's room. There being no stakes in sight, the Commodore asked what they were playing for. Some one answered, "For fun," and the Com-modore said to witness when telling the story: "The idea of four grown men playing cards together at that time of night for fun."

The Commodore alluded to a ment that

The Commodore alluded to a report that had been Circulated setting forth that he was dead, adding that the object of the "rascals" who did it was to affect the value of stock. I. said you have got to die some time, and then the stock will fall, certain. His reply was: It hadn't ought to, for I've not been fool enough to get this thing together to have it scattered after my death—not a share will go on the market."

Dr. D'Unger, discover of the cinchona cure for drunkenness, cures all cases. Room 21 Palmer

GILLETT—Cora E. Gillett, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Gillett. at their residence. 15: Douglas-av., on the moraing of Feb. 23, aged 4 years and 5 mouths.

Funeral services at residence Tuesday, Feb. 25, at 2 p. fo. Carriages to Oakwood.

SCHIESSWOHL—Anna C. Schiesswohl, aged 17 years and 5 months.

Funeral Tuesday at 1:30 from house, corner Dummyroad and Diversey-av., Lake View.

CHAMPLIN-in this city. Saturday night, at his esidence, 515 West Adams st., Mr. J. B. Champlin. residence, 515 West Adams-st. aged 51. Notice of funeral hereafter

JOHNSON-In this city, on Saturday, Feb. 22, at 16 o'clock p. m., Miss Matiida Johnson, daughter of Mr. Aleck and Mrs. Rose Johnson, aged 22 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place from the family residence, No. 166 West Indians-st. at 120 clock to-merrow (Tnesday), by train to Graceland Cemetery. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

ALDRIDGE—In this city, Feb. 23, Elizabeth H., wife of John G. Aldridge.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

FF Rome (N. Y.) and Dubuque (Ia.) papers please copy.

THE LIBERAL RELIGIOUS UNION MEET TO-day at the Unitarian headquarters. Subject for discussion, "Christianity from Constantine to Theo-

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

REGULAR TRADE SALE DRY GOODS.

TUESDAY, FEB. 25, 9:30 A. M. Bankrupt Stock Tailors' Trimmings. Also, Fine Chromos, Mottoes. Flower Pictures, &c., &c. Mil-ward's Needles. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs. Wednesday, Feb. 26, at 9:30 a.m.

prompt, we shall sell by catalogue, 3,300 CASES

Boots, Shoes & Slippers Than will be in this sale, and everything a retailer requires in STYLE,

QUALITY, and WORKMANSHIP WILL BE FOUND. Catalogues and Goods ready for inspection Monday.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 80 and 82 Wabash-av. BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers and Real-Estate Agenta 173 and 175 Randolph-st.

679 MILWAUKEE-AV. STOCK OF A DEALER BOCKERY, YELLOW AND GLASSWARE, STOVES RANGES, FURNITURE, STOR® FIXTURES, ETC. AT AUCTION day Morning. Feb. 24. at 10 o'clock, at store 678 aukee-av. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR THURSDAY TRADE SAL WOOLENS, FURNISHING GOODS, &

BANKRUPT STOCK CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING. THURSDAY MORNING. Feb. 27, at 9:30 o'clock, at ou saicaroom, 173 & 175 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY FLERSHEIM, BARKER & NEW AUCTION FIRM. 84 & 86 Rahdolph-st.

OPENING SALE. We will close out all consignments of the firm of D. D. Stark & Co., consisting of a number of Chamber and Parlor Suits,

CARPETS, ind General Policies, &c., &c.
Positive closing sale. Attend for bargains.
FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., Auct'rs.

BY M. M. SANDERS & CO. AT OUR REGULAR SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES

AT AUCTION. Tuesday, Feb. 25, at 10 o'clock, We will offer the finest stock of Men's and Women's wear ever of-fered at Auction in this city. Call and examine the goods.

FLOWER PERFUMES. FLOWER The BEST triple Extracts by the o.g., 35c.; Pints, 33.00. Trial bottle, 10c. #

PERFUMES A. C. VANDERGH & CO., Druggists, State and Adams-sta.

CANDY.

READ

ADULTERATION STARCH

I have carefully analyzed, both Chemically and Microscopically, samples of Kingsford's "Oswego Pure Starch" and "Oswego Silver

Both Samples are careful preparations of Maize (or Indian Corn), quite free from any admixture of Sulphate of Lime, or any other description of mineral matter, or adulteration of any kind.

The gluten of the grain has been carefully separated, and the Starch contains no trace of acid. No purer article could be introduced into the BERNARD DYER, F. C. S., Member of the Society of Public Analysis. Consulting Chemist to the Devon County Agricultural Association. The Notts. Chamber of Agriculture, &c. I recently purchased, on the same day, and in the same neighborhood, a series of eight samples of starch, paying for them three different prices. On subjecting them to analysis, I found the whole of them to be adulterated with 20, 30, and even nearly 40 per cent of earthy or mineral matter. This I found to consist of mineral white, terra alba, or sulphate of hime.—Letter in N. Y. Times, Oct. 5, 1878.

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